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INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

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WEATHER—PARIS: Wednesday, scattered
Temp. 43-53 (48-57). Thursday, scattered
LONDON: Wednesday, scattered
Temp. 40-50 (50-55). Thursday, scattered
CHANNEL: Very rough. WIND: Wednesday,
Temp. 40-50 (50-55). NEW YORK:
Temp. 40-50 (50-55).
SIGNAL WEATHER—COMICS PAGE

Austria	15 S	Kenya	25 S
Belgium	20 S	Lebanon	25 S
Denmark	25 S	Luxembourg	20 S
Egypt	35 S	Morocco	25 S
Finland	25 S	Netherlands	15 S
France	25 S	Nigeria	20 S
Germany	15 S	Portugal	20 S
Greece	15 S	Romania	20 S
India	25 S	Sweden	20 S
Iran	25 S	Switzerland	15 S
Italy	25 S	Turkey	25 S
Japan	25 S	U.S. Military (Mar.)	20 S
Yugoslavia	15 S		

29,478

PARIS, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1977

Established 1887



President and Mrs. Carter react to tear gas while the Shah speaks at the White House.

Sadat Ready to Visit Knesset; Israel's Peace Hopes Buoyed

Egyptian Sees His Visit as Sacred Duty

CAIRO, Nov. 15 (UPI).—Turning his proposed visit to Israel "a sacred duty," President Anwar Sadat said today that he will be ready to make the trip without preconditions and as soon as possible after receiving Israel's official invitation through the United States.

At Washington, the State Department said today that it had received the Israeli invitation and it had been transmitted to the U.S. Embassy in Cairo for delivery to the Egyptian leader.

Department spokesman Haddad said the invitation was delivered to the Egyptian leader.



REAFFIRMATION—President Sadat confirming to Rep. James Quillen, R-Tenn., (left) and House Minority Leader James Wright that he plans to go to Jerusalem.

Some Warn Of Excess Enthusiasm

By William E. Farrell

JERUSALEM, Nov. 15 (NYT).—The possibility that a historic visit to Israel by Egyptian President Anwar Sadat might be imminent created an enthusiastic, even buoyant, atmosphere here today among politicians and ordinary Israelis eager for a ray of hope in the decades-old impasse between the Arabs and the Jews.

While some Israeli leaders cautioned against an excess of enthusiasm at the possibility of Mr. Sadat's visit, the parliament tonight overwhelmingly approved Prime Minister Menachem Begin's issuance of a formal invitation to the Egyptian leader to visit Jerusalem and address the Knesset.

Mr. Begin received a reply within a few hours, the Associated Press reported. The reply was not published, but Mr. Begin's personal secretary, Yehiel Kadishai, hinted that Mr. Sadat's response was favorable. "What I can tell you is that Sadat will not come before Nov. 24," Mr. Kadishai said.

Mr. Begin said that the formal invitation would be in the Egyptian leader's hand in the Egyptian capital tonight thanks to the auspices of the United States. The invitation was given by Mr. Begin to the U.S. ambassador, Samuel Lewis, who transmitted it to his counterpart in Egypt for delivery to Mr. Sadat.

Mr. Begin said that the text of the invitation would not be available until tomorrow because courtesy demanded that Mr. Sadat have time to study it before it was made public.

82 Injured in Fighting Carter Greeted Shah Amid Protests

By Fred Farris

HEINGTON, Nov. 15 (UPI).—President Jimmy Carter today welcomed the Shah of Iran as a "long-time friend of our country," but demonstrations against the Shah brought tear gas wafting from the White House courtyard.

State visit by the Shah amid demonstrations which flared into bloody fighting between forces opposing and supporting the Shah.

Masked anti-Shah demonstrators, whom he has termed "terrorists," broke through lines of police on the Ellipse of the White House to reach the Shah's limousine.

Police fired tear gas and used clubs to break up the demonstrators, including about 20 policemen, were reported injured.

Tear-gas fumes were blown on to the White House south lawn, where President and Mrs. Carter welcomed the Shah and Empress Farah. The two leaders and their wives wiped away tears from the gas but kept their composure as they delivered formal greeting statements.

Mr. Carter said, "It is a great honor for us to have with us this imperial majesty from Iran, a longtime friend of our country."

Shortly after, during a ceremony in the White House's grand hallway, the President apologized to the Shah "for the temporary air pollution."

In a statement following their 90-minute meeting, the White House said the two leaders had discussed the world energy situation and "agreed that effective energy conservation programs are essential to help meet future world energy needs as oil supplies dwindle."

"In this discussion, they exchanged views on how to maintain a healthy world economy," the White House said. "The President emphasized the very great importance to the international community of maintaining world oil price stability and expressed his strong hope that there would be no oil price increase over the coming year."

The Shah, who in the past had pushed for higher oil prices, said last night in a televised interview that his government would not press for oil price increases when the oil-exporting nations meet next month.

The two leaders discussed U.S.-Iranian relations, with Mr. Carter declaring that it remained U.S. policy "to cooperate with Iran in its economic and social development programs and in continuing to help meet Iran's security needs."

In his welcome, Mr. Carter noted that the Shah had known each U.S. president since Franklin Roosevelt.

"It is a great honor for me to have him come during the first year of my presidency," Mr. Carter said.

In response, the Shah cited "the close personal friendship" between Iran and the United States and thanked Mr. Carter "very much for your words of welcome."

Iran is a major buyer of U.S. arms and the Shah was reported to be planning to ask for more weapons. This poses a problem for Mr. Carter, who has said he wants to reduce U.S. arms exports, because Iran is a key member of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries.

But overshadowing the policy aspects of today's White House talks were the violent protest demonstrations. U.S. Park Police said 82 persons were hurt in the rioting at the Ellipse, with 53 treated at hospitals and one man in serious condition after surgery for a fractured skull.

Reporters estimated the number of protesters at 1,000.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

U.S. Charges Russians Failed Deliver Letter to Sakharov

By Don Cook

GEARLE, Nov. 15 (UPI).—The United States today charged the Soviet Union with failing to deliver a letter to the Helsinki agreements to the Soviet Union, a scientist and dissident, Andrei Sakharov, who is in Los Angeles in the U.S.

Soviet reply at the 35th conference that is reviewing the results of the two-year agreements on European peace and cooperation, was to a recent U.S. congressional statement that disclosed that 270,000 of mail had been opened by United States last year by the inspectors and other spies.

A Soviet speaker, Vadim Medvedev, charged that "the United States seeks to divert these nations and lead the confederation of the road of whipping distrust and suspicion in the 'cold war.'" But he said that the AFL-CIO letter to Mr. Sakharov.

Mr. Carter was raised by one of the public members of the U.S. House, Sol Chabbin, president of the International Ladies Garment Workers Union. Mr. Chabbin said that the invitation to Sakharov and five other citizens was sent by ordinary mail from Washington by the AFL-CIO president George Meany in early September.

"A Mystery"

What has transpired since is a mystery. Uncertainty surrounds the question whether Mr. Sakharov is permitted to receive his mail from Meany and to dispatch a reply, and whether visas will be issued, Mr. Chabbin said.

He disclosed that Mr. Meany had asked President Carter's help in encouraging the Soviet authorities to issue exit visas for Sakharov and to dispatch a reply to him.

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Police Discrepancies Attacked at Biko Inquest

PRETORIA, Nov. 15 (NYT).—A series of damaging discrepancies in police testimony emerged today as a lawyer for the family of Stephen Biko attempted to show that the policemen who interrogated him are mounting a courtroom cover-up in an attempt to save themselves from prosecution for the fatal head injuries suffered by the young black leader.

The atmosphere on the second day of the inquest into Mr. Biko's death became increasingly acrimonious as Sydney Kentridge, in cross-examinations that caused three police officers to retract or alter testimony or contradict each other, sought to prove that their account of an interrogation-room struggle with Mr. Biko was fabricated.

At one point, Mr. Kentridge came close to accusing the five members of the security police who interrogated Mr. Biko of murdering him. A police lawyer had asked permission to introduce as evidence a pamphlet allegedly written by Mr. Biko that urged blacks to kill all those who collaborate with the country's white rulers.

"Surely it's not going to be argued by my learned friend, although I know there is authority for this elsewhere, that if a man writes a subversive pamphlet they are free to kill him?" Mr. Kentridge declared.

The reference to a parliamentary backbencher's statement last week that he would have killed Mr. Biko for his subversive activities was in keeping with a hearing that has assumed the proportions of a political trial. As it was yesterday, the court was packed throughout the day's session with black activists, some in dashikis, who murmured approval at Mr. Kentridge's biting observations and sang nationalist songs during recesses.

Mr. Kentridge dominated the hearing with his prosecutorial style and even appeared to impress the magistrate, Maridius Prins, with the inconsistencies he demonstrated in the policemen's evidence. After hostile exchanges yesterday over translation technicalities, the lawyer even succeeded today in persuading Mr. Prins to renege on his promise to the policemen over possible collusion on their testimony.

Despite legal practices that forbid witnesses to consult with one another during a hearing, the policemen appeared to be passing most of their time off the stand talking together in a suite of offices adjacent to the converted synagogue where the inquest is being held. Eventually, after an appeal by Mr. Kentridge, Mr. Prins ordered the policemen not "to communicate in any way."

The outcome of the inquest, which is expected to last at least two weeks, seems likely to depend on the magistrate's assessment of an incident alleged to have occurred on Sept. 7, six days before Mr. Biko's death. All five members of the interrogations squad have signed sworn statements in which they deny assaulting Mr. Biko but offer as an alternative explanation of his injuries a struggle allegedly initiated by Mr. Biko.

Accounts of Struggle

The three policemen who have testified so far have offered elaborate accounts of the melee, saying that Mr. Biko began to hit by throwing a chair at Maj. Harold Snyman, leader of the squad. However, Mr. Kentridge told the court today that in 11 separate affidavits submitted before the hearing opened, none of the five mentioned Mr. Biko hitting his head against the wall, an item that has become central to the entire account.

When he resumed his testimony today, Maj. Snyman gave a vivid description of the incident, thrusting himself backward in the witness box in a reenactment of Mr. Biko's fall and the truth of his head hitting the wall. However, under persistent questioning by Mr. Kentridge, and ultimately the magistrate as well, he retracted, saying that it was only his inference that the black leader's head had contacted the wall, since he had not actually seen it.

Earlier, after Maj. Snyman recounted how he went to a local police station on the day after the incident to record it in an "occurrence book," Mr. Kentridge read a section of the entry in which a depiction of Mr. Biko's head on the wall was given as fact. However, the major conceded on the stand that he never mentioned it to his superiors, then or later, never told the doctors who examined Mr. Biko immediately afterward, and made no reference to it in the three affidavits he swore after Mr. Biko died.

Carter Planning To Split Journey Into Two Parts

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15 (UPI).—President Carter has decided to divide his planned nine-day journey into two separate trips, one beginning in the last week of December and another in late spring, his national security adviser said today.

Zbigniew Brzezinski said the new travel schedule has been "reasonably" worked out but he gave no clue as to which countries Mr. Carter will visit in each segment.

There have been reports that the first trip, just after Christmas, will include a visit to France.

The White House was expected to announce Mr. Carter's new itinerary late this week. Diplomatic observers said the dates of the first trip were reported to be Dec. 27 through Jan. 8.

Carter postponed the nine-day, 12-day trip scheduled to begin next week, saying he could not depart until Congress had acted on critical energy legislation. But some aides also had advised the President that the first itinerary was too rigorous and too ambitious.

Queen's First Grandchild Princess Anne Gives Birth to Son

By Roy Reed

LONDON, Nov. 15 (NYT).—Princess Anne, 27, gave birth to a 7-pound, 9-ounce boy this morning. He is Queen Elizabeth's first grandchild.

The boy is fifth in line for the throne after his mother's three brothers, Charles, Andrew and Edward, and Anne herself.

The child, still unnamed, will not be given a title. He is believed to be the first untitled grandchild of a British sovereign.

A predictable note was struck by William Hamilton, a Labor member of Parliament known as a critic of royalty and its high cost. "How charming," he said, "another one on the payroll."

Queen Elizabeth broke the news of the birth. She arrived uncharacteristically late for an investiture at Buckingham Palace where 160 persons were waiting to receive honors and decorations.

"I apologize broadly, but I have just had a message from the hospital. My daughter has just given birth to a son."

Capt. Mark Phillips, Princess Anne's husband, was in the delivery room when the boy was born. He told a crowd outside St. Mary's Hospital later that all had been normal and that mother and child were well. Then he went to work at the Ministry of Defense, where he is in the army training directorate.

The baby was born a few hours after his parents' fourth wedding anniversary. Yesterday also was the 29th birthday of Prince Charles, his uncle, who is in line to become king.

Royal children usually are born at Buckingham Palace but Princess Anne chose to have her baby in a hospital.

Toasted in Champagne

The new parents were congratulated by Prime Minister James Callaghan and toasted in champagne by the professional guild of obstetricians. An announcement of the birth was posted on the railings of Buckingham Palace.

The Honorable Artillery Company fired a 41-gun salute at the Tower of London. The vicar rang the church bells in the Wiltshire village of Great Somerford, the home of Capt. Phillips' parents, Mr. and Mrs. Peter Phillips.

Many Britons were surprised when it was learned that Anne's baby would not have a title. No reason was given.

"I think it's a little surprising," Patrick Montague-Smith, editor of Debrett's Peerage, said. "I would have thought the first grandchild of the Queen would have been given a title, and I think a majority of the population would have expected it."

Mr. Montague-Smith said he assumed the decision against a title was made by the Queen and the parents. The child will be far removed from the succession if, as expected, Anne's brothers marry and have children, all of whom would be ahead of hers. That makes it unlikely, he said, that Anne's child ever will have any royal duties such as conducting investitures.

"He will probably just live quietly in the country and I don't suppose a title matters much for the life he will lead," he said.

Mr. Montague-Smith noted that European princesses frequently married commoners these days and that Princess Margaret, in this country, had married one. The decision not to give the Queen's first grandchild a title was part of the "same sort of modern trend," he said.

Princess Margaret and her husband, the Earl of Snowdon, for whom a title was created when he married the Queen's sister, are separated. News of the new baby was sent to her on the Caribbean island of Mustique, where she is on a holiday with her boy friend, Roddy Llewellyn.

Another member of the family who received the news abroad was the boy's grandfather, the Duke of Edinburgh. He was visiting relatives in Germany. Prince Charles was told of it in Yorkshire, where he is fox hunting.



Princess Anne

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Disregarding Strike in Emergencies

U.K. Firemen Stop Picketing to Save Lives

LONDON, Nov. 15 (Reuters).—Firemen quit picket lines to save lives today—the second day of their union's nationwide strike for higher pay.

A group of firemen raced to evacuate people in an apartment tower fire in south London.

And in Chertsey, south of the capital, two firemen stopped picketing and used a fire tender to rescue a factory worker who had broken his back. The two climbed 70 feet on their turntable ladder to bring the man down from a gantry crane.

The rescue was performed before troops assigned to try to fill the fire-safety gap caused by the strike. The military personnel have only simple fire-fighting equipment.

For Britons, the incidents were further welcome signs that the 32,000 full-time firemen will not stand by and watch people die in flames.

During the night, 25 firemen picked up anti-smoke gear and raced in their own cars to a hospital at Poplar, in London's East End, to help troops and police evacuate 120 old people endangered by a fire. No one was hurt in the fire and evacuation.

"Troops Didn't Know"

"The troops didn't know what they were doing," said a fireman. "How could they, after one day's training?"

The local fire brigade's union steward, Jim Rogers, commented: "If we had not turned out, there could have been a major calamity. The soldiers had prayed proper floors for a fire which was in the basement."

But there were worries among some firemen who defied strike orders and saved lives, the Associated Press reported.

"[This will cost us our jobs]," one said. "When the union hears about this, they will take our membership cards away. Once we are out of the union, because of the closed shop in London, we will be sacked."

"But the only reason we went was to save life, not for fire-fighting," he said. "What could we do? Lives were at stake. We just had to help."

Four persons died in fires—three of the flames were in Scotland—in the first 36 hours of the strike, which was called to support demands for a 30-per-cent pay rise over the fireman's weekly wage of £25 (\$121).

Two terrorist bombs exploded in a Belfast office building and an army fire-fighting team rushed in.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 8)

Planes Alter Paths, Dim Lights

W. German Airports on Alert On Day of Threatened Attack

By Paul Hofmann

BONN, Nov. 15 (NYT).—Airliners were ordered to change their flight patterns, lights on board were dimmed and helicopters were guarding the approaches to airports as West Germany's civil aviation went on alert today against threatened terrorist attacks.

Messages starting to come from the remnants of the Baader-Meinhof gang had warned earlier this month that beginning today, three planes of Lufthansa, the West German airline, would be blown up in midair.

Up to tonight, no incident was reported. But the security precautions affected flight operations throughout West Germany and caused Lufthansa to lose passengers and advance bookings.

Drop in Passengers

A spokesman for Lufthansa, Helmut Kaulich, said in Cologne tonight that the airline had lost passengers today, but "it will take days before we have all the figures."

The spokesman denied a French report that Lufthansa planes taking off from Paris today had carried only about 30 passengers each instead of the usual average of 110.

He said the trend in advance bookings on flights of Lufthansa and its charter subsidiary, Condor, was "positive." The spokesman said that he knew of no business firm that had instructed its personnel to switch from Lufthansa to some other airline.

Rumors that West German and foreign companies had told their employees to avoid Lufthansa flights have been circulating here for several days.

Officials of foreign carriers that fly to and from West Ger-

many said today their organizations appeared to have gained passengers, but, as a spokesman for Austrian Airways put it, "not in a spectacular way."

Airport security also appeared to be unusually tight today in countries bordering West Germany, and some flights were delayed by the controls.

Switch to Trains

While Lufthansa operated 150 scheduled takeoffs and landings within the country, at times with slight delays, many business travelers who normally fly apparently took trains.

The threats to destroy airborne Lufthansa planes seemed to suggest attacks by surface-to-air missiles shortly after takeoff or during landing approaches.

Flight controllers today instructed pilots to swerve erratically from established flight paths. After dark, cabin lights that might pinpoint airplanes as targets were switched off during takeoff and before landing.

The unaccustomed flight paths brought aircraft noise to some urban neighborhoods near airports and caused telephoned protests by residents.

Officials indicated that the flight security measures would remain in force for at least a month.

Warning in Letters

The warnings that three aircraft would be destroyed were contained in letters to West German and French news organizations mailed Nov. 2 in Frankfurt, Lufthansa said it had received similar threats earlier.

The messages said that the Lufthansa planes would be blown up to avenge the "assassination" Oct. 18 of three extremists—Andreas Baader, Gudrun Ensslin and Jan-Carl Raspe—in Stammheim prison on the outskirts of Stuttgart.

The three were found dead in their cells a few hours after a West German commando unit stormed a hijacked Lufthansa airliner at the airport of Mogadishu, Somalia, rescuing 86 hostages.

An international team of medical examiners found that the three had taken their own lives. The three dead inmates, who all had been serving life sentences, had been leaders of the terrorist Baader-Meinhof gang.

Initials of 3 Dead

The letters threatening attacks on Lufthansa airliners were signed "Red Army Faction—Commando B.E.R." The letters clearly stood for the initials of the three dead convicts.

Radicals in West Germany also abroad allege that the three were murdered by the government.

Ingrid Schubert, another member of the Baader-Meinhof gang, was found hanged in his prison cell in Munich Saturday. The court's verdict was suicide.

Another alleged member of the Baader-Meinhof gang, Verena Becker, who is being held in Stammheim prison pending her trial on charges of attempted murder and other crimes, today started a hunger strike. Miss Becker, 25, said she was protesting "inhuman" prison conditions.



Anti-Shah demonstrators charging a police line outside the White House.

Carter Greets Shah Amid Violent Protests

(Continued from Page 1)

hundreds of demonstrators to be in the thousands.

Armed with sticks ripped from their protest placards, masked demonstrators broke through police barricades just yards away from the White House south gate to attack pro-Shah demonstrators.

Police fired tear gas shells and entered the fighting to separate the two sides. Mounted police lined up to drive the shouting demonstrators back from the White House.

An official said there were about 40 arrests.

Fighting between the protesters and supporters of the Shah continued for about an hour in the Washington Monument grounds south of the White House.

Demonstrators also had gathered north of the White House to shout anti-Shah slogans. After the Shah's meeting with the President had begun, hundreds of additional opponents of the Shah gathered there, waiting for the Shah to leave the White

House to visit the State Department.

But by that time, most of the Shah's supporters had left the area, and no further clashes were reported.

After they left the White House, the Shah and Empress Farah were greeted at the State Department by Secretary of State Cyrus Vance.

The Shah and the Empress will be honored at a White House dinner tonight given by President and Mrs. Carter.

Israel Trip Called Big Mistake

Arabs Silent, Fearful on Sadat Plan

By Marvin Howe

BEIRUT, Nov. 15 (NYT).—Arab silence today masked strong fears that Egypt's President Anwar Sadat is prepared to embark once again on unilateral negotiations with Israel.

Authoritative sources said that in order to avoid antagonizing Mr. Sadat to the point that he might strike out alone, Syria and the Palestine Liberation Organization have deliberately restrained their public comments on his dramatic offer to go to Jerusalem.

A new ban on all unlicensed public demonstrations in Lebanon is designed to head off a major anti-Sadat rally planned by students at Beirut's Arab University, the sources said.

Even Jordan and Saudi Arabia, Mr. Sadat's closest allies in his peace offensive, have refrained from endorsing his controversial gesture.

The harshest public reaction was that of Zuhair Mohsen, leader of al-Sa'na, the Syrian-backed Palestinian guerrilla group. He said that Mr. Sadat's offer to go to Israel "represents full recognition of the legitimacy of the Zionist state."

That question is what troubles Arab political circles most. They feel that if it comes off, Mr. Sadat's visit to the Knesset—Israel's parliament—would be tantamount to outright recognition of Israel and of its designation of Jerusalem as its capital. And Mr. Sadat, they say, would

not be gaining anything in return.

The Palestinian guerrilla organization known as the Resistance Front, which groups leftist elements opposed to a negotiated settlement of the Middle East question, called Mr. Sadat's offer "a humiliation." In its magazine As-Sumud, the front said the Egyptian President "represents an Arab trend in favor of a settlement from the Atlantic to the Gulf, which has agreed to be recruited under the Saudi flag."

It was not at all certain that the conservative Arab regimes would support Mr. Sadat's new venture. The right-wing Kuwaiti daily newspaper Al Rai Al Aam wrote: "Why all this audacity, courage and determination in seeking or begging peace when

all other Arab leaders never dared to enter such deadly games, whose results are well known in advance?"

The malice of the general Arab reaction was attributed to confusion and shock. There was also still a good deal of skepticism that the Sadat visit will materialize.

Beirut's Middle East Reporter, an independent political review, stressed the importance of Mr. Sadat's offer as being "by far the most dramatic Arab peace-time move since the Jewish state was founded in Palestine 30 years ago."

"To an Arab mind, seeing the head of state of the largest Arab country in Israel shaking hands with and talking to Israeli leaders is still inconceivable," today's issue of the Middle East Reporter added.

The Syrian government, which privately suspects Egypt of moving toward separate peace negotiations with Israel, refrained from criticizing Mr. Sadat's latest initiative on the eve of his visit to Damascus. Sources from Damascus said today that Syrian officials have expressed concern over the situation and hope that an understanding can be reached between Mr. Sadat and Syria's President Hafez al-Assad in their talks tomorrow.

Syrians pointed out that when President Sadat made his "working group" proposal for the Israeli and Arab foreign ministers to get together to prepare a resumption of the Geneva talks, President Assad said "no" and the proposal died.

The PLO's Stance

The PLO apparently has aligned itself with Syria's position of restraint. PLO chief Yasser Arafat held a meeting today with PLO cadres and refrained from attacking Mr. Sadat, according to informed sources. Mr. Arafat has called off a trip to Guit-area states and is expected to go to Damascus for tomorrow's Egyptian summit.

"It's all a maneuver by Sadat to try to unblock the situation and show Arab good intentions and Israeli intransigence," a PLO spokesman declared.

"We don't believe that Sadat would undertake unilateral action," he added—without much conviction in his tone.

Students of the Arab University were irate because of the Arab peace-keeping forces' ban on demonstrations not licensed by the government. The students were said to have already prepared their posters denouncing Mr. Sadat as a "lackey of the Americans."

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Falkenhorn Str. 9, Munich.

Families in Township Would Be Divided

South African Blacks Resist a Mass Eviction

JOHANNESBURG, Nov. 15 (UPI).—Joas Phahlane is 52 and has lived in the black township of Alexandra since 1945. His wife is being forced to move into a women's hostel, and he to a men's compound miles away.

His house will be bulldozed and there is nowhere for his five children to go.

Mr. Phahlane is one of about 3,000 black men living in Alexandra township on "single" permits. That means that they may live there in single quarters only.

And as far as the authorities are concerned, because they are single, they cannot have wives or children or houses, only single rooms.

Near White Suburbs

Alexandra adjoins Johannesburg's upper-class white northern suburbs. In the early 1960s the government decided it should become a suburb for single black men and women only, to be housed in huge hostels for a total of about 25,000 persons.

The law is about to take its course this week, starting today, with the first moves of the 3,000 "single" men and raising of their houses. Some houses have already been razed, and piles of bricks and rubble in parts.

Dominee (Rev.) Sam Bui, a senior black member of the Nederduitsch Gereformeerde Kerk (Dutch Reformed Church) in the township, says: "That's an explosive thing to do in the present situation. We have appealed to the authorities, but they won't even listen to us. We will resist the moves. There will be passive resistance."

The 3,000 men were single years ago. But many have since married and have families. Some of those, like John Masela, a married father of three children, applied to change his status to "married" but the application became bogged down and three years later he is still on the township books as single.

Now—2 for Women

Women with single permits will be housed in hostels in Alexandra, men will go to a compound for single men on the other side of town. At neither place is there provision for children.

"Now what will happen to these people's children? And their furniture?" Sam Bui asked. "Joas Phahlane is one of the elders of my church and he's lived here more than 30 years. What will happen to him or his wife and their five children?"

Jan Bosman is the spokesman for the West Rand administration board that administers Alexandra and other black townships such as Soweto, on Johannesburg's southwestern edge.

The board is trying to be as sympathetic as possible toward blacks with families "but all residents of Alexandra have to be single," Mr. Bosman said.

"They did create the problems for themselves when in the past they registered as single and afterwards got married. We realize there may be problems for

people with furniture. We'll try and transport as much as we can..."

City Deep Compound

The City Deep Compound is an empty hostel on the other side of the city where migrant workers from the homelands or neighboring countries once were housed.

Sold Dominee Buti: "Perhaps 10 years ago we might have packed our trunks and left as ordered. But not now. It is high time officials realized they must consult and negotiate with us. They ought to show good will and allow men to live with their families. I don't think it is a wise move. It is very sad and I abhor it with the strongest words possible."

It would take several weeks to complete the removal of the 3,000 men, Mr. Bosman said. "We don't pretend to be creating ideal conditions. But I would say the City Deep hostel is at least more hygienic."

Mrs. Magdalena Makola and her husband several years ago lived in a little house in Alexandra. Then the authorities bulldozed part of it, leaving a bed-

room standing. They and five children have paid 5 ru (R5.75) a month rent on it since. Now her husband has been ordered to City Deep and the rooming room will also be bulldozed.

"I've got no family in Alexandra," Mrs. Makola said. "I don't know where the children can go."

Church Offers Help

The Dutch Reformed Church district commission of Johannesburg has tried to help. Its chairman, Dr. Jan Van Rooyen, appealed urgently to board chairman Manie Mulder but so far there has been no reaction.

The Dutch Reformed Church of the Afrikaners Sunday newspaper, Rapport, asked Michael E. per, minister for Bantu (Africa) administration, for comment on the weekend. "I only deal with matters of national importance, not such local things," he wrote the newspaper.

Mr. Botha advised Rapport contact his deputy minister, W. le Roux. "It's his department," he said. But Mr. Cronjager knew nothing about the Alexandra problem, the newspaper said.

FAO Votes to Admit Namibia U.S. Is Critical of Precedent

By Louis B. Fleming

ROME, Nov. 15.—Namibia, a land without a government, became a member of the UN Food and Agriculture Organization yesterday over the objections of the United States and three other nations.

The decision of the biennial FAO conference marked the first time a non-self-governing territory had been granted the status of a nation by a UN organization. Namibia will be represented here by the UN Council for Namibia, created 10 years ago as an administrative body for the disputed territory.

Namibia was one of eight new

members joining the FAO, bringing the membership to 144. Other new members are Angola, Djibouti, North Korea, Mozambique, St. Tome and Principe, the Seychelles and the Comoros.

Four nations voted in secret balloting against membership in Namibia and 11 abstained by only the United States spoke opposition. The United States had sought to express its views the time of the vote but was fisted the door, according to diplomatic sources. John Baker, U.S. permanent representative, was able to speak only when he was recognized later in the need to welcome new members.

U.S. Remains Committed

Mr. Baker said the U.S. remained committed to the independence of Namibia from South Africa which has governed the territory under a League of Nations mandate since World War I. But date granting full membership this time raised a "serious constitutional concern" and could "create confusion" as to the definition of a state or nation and the FAO constitution.

The United States favored associate membership for Namibia a move that would not have set precedent within UN organizations.

A spokesman for Senegal, one of the 25 nations in the UN Council for Namibia, said later that would work in close consultation with the South-West Africa People's Organization, the only Namibian liberation group officially recognized by the UN General Assembly. A SWAPO delegate was present in the meeting hall, seated among the officially recognized observers.

Los Angeles Times

Sadat Report Stirs Israelis

(Continued from Page 1)

next week in order to greet the Egyptian President.

The Prime Minister envisioned the scenario of welcoming Mr. Sadat.

"First of all I'd go to Ben-Gurion Airport," Mr. Begin said. "We shall drive together to Jerusalem. On the road he may speak Arabic and there'll be an interpreter. I'll speak Hebrew and there'll be an interpreter. But perhaps we shall both speak English. He will speak with an Arabic accent and I with a Hebrew accent. We shall exchange views. Then by the time he comes to the Knesset, I will accompany him and will present him to the Knesset."

"He will then mount the rostrum," Mr. Begin said. "Then I will follow suit and make my speech. And then I hope we shall sit together and start serious talks about peace treaties."

One leader who dampened the heady atmosphere here was the chief of staff, Lt. Gen. Mordechai Gur. He told the Hebrew newspaper Yedioth Aharnot "the Egyptian President should realize that if what he has in mind is another deception like on the eve of the Yom Kippur war," when Israel was taken by surprise, "his intentions are quite clear to us."

Gen. Gur said that "we know that the Egyptian Army is at the height of preparations for a war on Israel to be launched in 1978... The Israeli and international public should be careful not to get carried away with too much enthusiasm."

He said that in recent months the Egyptian Army had engaged in intensive exercises and had set up "two large-scale systems of entrenchments encompassing 350 outposts along the east bank of Suez." These outposts, he said, "could absorb five Egyptian divisions within a matter of hours."

The general said that the Egyptians had systematically violated the Sinai agreement with Israel by maintaining "twice as many" troops in the area as allowed under the agreement.

His remarks were criticized by Defense Minister Ezer Weizman who publicly asserted that Gen. Gur had exceeded his authority.

Mr. Sadat's offer, which only a few days ago was being downgraded even dismissed, in some political quarters here as a rhetorical gimmick has produced a torrent of speculation on what his motives are.

Visit Called Sacred Duty

(Continued from Page 1)

"readiness for peace" and expressed doubts about such readiness.

The President told the Wright group today, however, that he was not negotiating any agreement in Israel but will just explain his own views on a Middle East peace settlement and will not be speaking for all Arabs.

Maintaining that the Arab-Israeli conflict "consists of 100-percent psychological problems and 30-percent substance," Mr. Sadat said the purpose of his visit would be to "overcome the psychological problems" and leave the question of substance to a reconvened peace conference at Geneva.

"I consider my visit to the Knesset part of the preparations for Geneva," he said.

He stuck to his demands that the Palestine Liberation Organization be represented at Geneva and that any settlement should provide for a Palestinian state—demands which Israel strongly opposes.

Part of Overall Bloc

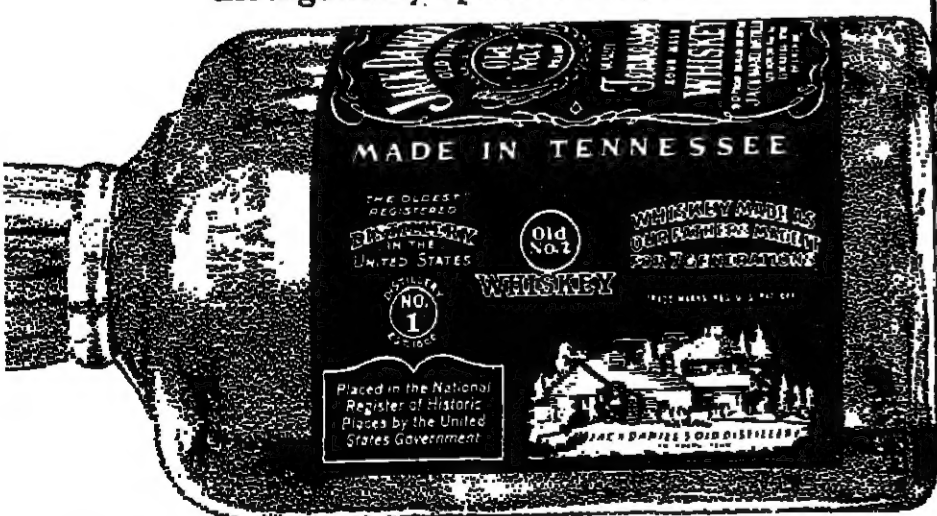
To overcome Israeli objections, Mr. Sadat said the PLO can be represented under the heading "Palestinians" within a unified Arab delegation and that the Palestinian state should be tied to Jordan in a federation or confederation, with the link to be agreed in advance of the Geneva conference.

The Israelis want separate delegations for the recognized Arab states.

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News Analysis

ter Defies Inflationary Risk on Jobs Bill

By Art Pine

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15 (UPI).—President Carter committed his administration yesterday to a range of economic targets that could be achieved at the cost of unacceptable inflation, now 7 per cent, the work force, to 4 per cent.

During the Humphrey-Hawkins "full employment" bill, he has flown in the face of his own economic advisers and the go-go philosophy he expressed as president during the presidential campaign.

But he has embraced a political symbol that has support in the short-term inflationary battle in budget terms—in come. Analysts said he is giving critics easy ammunition.

Ability of achieving the jobs target without inflation from changes in the U.S. labor force. Ten or so, the 4-per-cent goal is regarded as realistic, however, the labor force is a greater proportion of men and women—groups

with chronically high unemployment. Analysts said that joblessness can be reduced only to 5 or 6 1/2 per cent without exacerbating inflation—slightly less with special programs "targeted" at youth and blacks.

Mr. Carter was aware of this problem when he entered the presidential campaign. Indeed, the earliest—and most devastating—criticism of the Humphrey-Hawkins bill was first made by a Brookings Institution economist named Charles Schultz. Mr. Schultz now is chairman of Mr. Carter's Council of Economic Advisers.

In testimony before a Senate subcommittee last year, Mr. Schultz warned that "experience in the postwar period to date strongly suggests that once the overall rate of unemployment edges below 5 1/2 per cent or so...inflation will begin to accelerate."

When that happens, Mr. Schultz added, "both the political and economic consequences of inflation make it impossible to achieve full employment, or once having achieved it, to keep the economy there." That criticism still stands.

And a mid-1976 study by the nonpartisan Congressional Budget Office showed achieving the 4-per-cent target would blast inflation by 1 1/4 per cent the year the goal is achieved and a per cent the following year. Agency officials said they had not changed their projections.

"Inflation Box" This "inflation box" is why conservative economists—and many moderates as well—have been wary of setting numerical targets of any sort. Alan Greenspan, former President Gerald Ford's economic adviser, advocates "testing the waters" by reducing joblessness gradually below 5 1/2 per cent.

Mr. Carter himself assiduously avoided tying himself to the bill during the early days of his campaign, despite heavy pressures to

do so. It was only after his stark remark about "ethnic purity" forced him to make a gesture to blacks that he finally pledged to work for a compromise.

In fact, Mr. Carter's whole approach during the campaign was quite the opposite. He proposed quick short-term stimulus to provide renewed economic growth that in turn would generate added tax revenues to finance his new social proposals. Progress was to be gradual.

To be sure, the measure Mr. Carter embraced yesterday is somewhat less restrictive than the election-year version introduced last year. In one key difference, the new bill no longer requires specific job-creation programs and costly new aid to cities.

Interim Goals The legislation still requires that the President aim for the 4-per-cent target, and "interim" goals between now and 1983 to push the economy toward it. And it requires that Mr. Carter list tax-cut and spending proposals each year designed specifically to carry these out.

As economists point out, achieving such year-by-year targets is a precarious job on its own. What happens if, as seems more likely, the administration is unable to meet its goal one year? Must it then go even faster the following year in order to catch up?

There also is the cost factor. The earlier version of the Humphrey-Hawkins bill, which prescribed specific job programs for the administration to propose, was estimated to cost between \$26 billion and \$33 billion. The price-tag on yesterday's measure is uncertain.

The administration tried to put a brighter face on the venture. A new Labor Department analysis contends the jobless rate can be pushed to 4 per cent by 1983 because teenagers will make up proportionally less of the labor force by then.



THROUGH THE PICKET LINE—Spanish Communist party leader Santiago Carrillo confronting a striking Yale University employee before he crossed the picket line.

Action Called for Dec. 14

Price Squeeze Stirs U.S. Farm Strike Move

By Bill Curry

SPRINGFIELD, Colo. (UPI).—Son, the older man said, as he remembered the Depression year of 1932, you haven't taken a beating on wheat until you've sold it for 18 cents a bushel.

However, that was in the days, the son replied, when a bushel cost 25 cents, or a bushel and a third of wheat. Today, a bushel costs more than two bushels. So, Lonnie Arbuthnot concluded, "Dad, don't tell me I don't know what it's like."

Not far away, John Stulp stared at his tractor and calculated that "five years ago that John Deere cost \$8,000 bushels and this fall cost 14,500 bushels."

From harvest to tractors, so severely have costs risen and farm receipts fallen that—frustrated, angry and afraid of more years of intolerable losses—Mr. Stulp, Mr. Arbuthnot and other farmers plan to go on strike Dec. 14.

of trouble turned to plans for a strike.

Today, the strike calls itself the American Agriculture Movement and has a white shako office on Main Street, complete with 10 telephones carrying strike strategy to Washington, Idaho, Montana, Nebraska, Georgia and Iowa.

The Main Street merchants display signs in support of the strike and in recognition that their sales rise and fall with farm income. Some banks that provide the yearly farm loans are also in support.

From Springfield, the ripples of resentment among farmers have spread to McCook, Neb., where a rally drew several thousand farmers and a fully loaded nature truck labeled "Farmers' Income: '75, '76, '77." And to Pueblo, Colo., where Agriculture Secretary Bob Bergland, a farmer, was roundly booed.

T main target is Congress; strike organizers chose Dec. 14 to give Congress 90 days for September to act to raise farm prices.

As Mr. Bergland's spokesman noted, "It is a successful attempt to call attention to the problem."

The Problem That there is a problem is hardly disputed. Wheat and other grain prices have been depressed below production costs by abundance. Wheat, one of the main crops here, is selling locally for about \$2.30 a bushel. Lonnie Arbuthnot figures it costs him \$3.41 a bushel to grow it, not including a salary for his efforts.

Grains are farming small profits only because feed grains are selling so cheaply, and sugar is also selling at far less than it costs to grow.

So strapped are farmers generally that an American Bank-

er's Association survey, to be released next week, found that increasing numbers of farmers were carrying their loans an additional year. The survey also found widespread cuts in spending for farm equipment. Credit is described as "tight," and two new Federal Reserve studies have found that the value of farmland is decreasing after years of increases.

In addition, a recent Agriculture Department study found that farm income still lags behind nonfarm income gains and even stayed the same from 1975 to 1976. In Colorado, the average farmer netted \$9,992 before taxes last year, but this year the average income had dropped 8 per cent to about \$8,000.

What U.S. agriculture wants is parity—a price for crops that would keep farmers in step with increases in the rest of the economy. Parity is an index of farmers' purchasing power compared with the years 1910 to 1914. Under it, a unit of production, say a bushel or pound or bale, should buy as much as it did in the 1910-1914 period, with adjustments for technological gains.

Parity price for wheat today would be \$5.02. What Springfield farmers like Lonnie Arbuthnot are telling farmers at meetings across the country is that the new four-year federal farm bill sets support levels well below that. "The farm bill is it," he says. "It's the only thing that makes this movement possible... this thing has left no hope."

Air Force Academy Drops Its Ban On Pregnant Cadets—If Unwed

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15 (UPI).—The Air Force, breaking with the policy of the other armed services, plans to allow women enrolled in the Air Force Academy to remain in the school if they become pregnant.

However, pregnant students who marry will still have to leave because of the service's bar on married students in the academy.

The Army and the Navy automatically drop women students who become pregnant and also compel prospective unmarried fathers to resign.

Air Force officials said that they made the change because it was considered a violation of a woman's constitutional rights to discharge her for pregnancy.

Last year, at least one woman at the Air Force Academy was forced to quit because she was pregnant. Two midshipmen at Annapolis have also resigned in the last year because they were prospective fathers.

Army officials said that no cadet at West Point has been discharged for impending parenthood.

Air Force and Defense Department officials, however, said that the other services will inevitably follow suit and allow prospective parents to remain in school.

Russians Buy 601,600 Tons Of Corn Under U.S. Accord

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15 (AP).—The Soviet Union has bought 601,600 metric tons of U.S. corn, the second large reported grain sale to the Russians within 24 hours, the Agriculture Department said today.

Officials said that the corn was sold by private U.S. exporters for delivery by next Sept. 30, the end of the second year of a long-term agreement in which the Russians are committed to buy annually a minimum of 8 million tons of wheat and corn combined.

The Department announced yesterday the sale of 100,000 tons of wheat to the Soviet Union, the first confirmed purchase of U.S. grain since a previous round of sales ended Sept. 19.

With today's corn purchase, the Russians now have bought more than 3 million tons of grain for delivery in 1977-78, half of the minimum called for in the pact. The Soviet Union bought the minimum amount in the first year of the agreement which ended Sept. 30.

The United States has given the Russians permission to buy up to 15 million tons of wheat and corn in 1977-78, and department officials said that the full amount probably will be bought. A metric ton is 2,205 pounds and is equal to 36.7 bushels of wheat or 39.4 bushels of corn.

Soviet grain purchases are expected to be much larger this year to help offset a reduced harvest, estimated at 194 million tons or 10 per cent less than U.S. officials had forecast.

Nazis, Foes Fight In Illinois School

RIVER FOREST, Ill. Nov. 15 (UPI).—Two pickets of the American Nazi party were injured and three persons were arrested last night during a brawl that broke out before a speech by Simon Wiesenthal, the war criminal hunter.

Six Nazis wearing uniforms and swastika armbands appeared at Triton College to picket Mr. Wiesenthal's speech, college officials said. The Nazis were confronted by about 100 members of an anti-Nazi group.

Each side said the other started the fight, which left two persons bleeding. The two refused treatment. Mr. Wiesenthal spoke to about 400 persons without further incident.

Carrillo, Crossing Picket Line, Called 'Scab' by Yale Striker

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Nov. 15 (UPI).—Santiago Carrillo, secretary-general of the Spanish Communist party, crossed a picket line today at Yale University and was called a "Spanish scab" by a union chief who said, "he spits in the faces of workers."

Mr. Carrillo replied through an interpreter: "A leader from the left who for the first time has an opportunity to speak should not be denied [that opportunity]. Although I agree with the strike, I hope that it wouldn't prevent a Spanish Communist leader from coming here to speak."

The Yale strike by 1,400 blue-collar workers began Sept. 30.

Mr. Carrillo is in the United States on a 10-day tour to lecture at Yale, Harvard, and Johns Hopkins Universities. It was the first appearance of a Western European Communist leader in the United States since World War II.

Earlier this month, Sen. George McGovern, D-S.D., Secretary of Labor Ray Marshall and former Israeli Prime Minister Golda Meir canceled plans to appear at Yale because of the strike.

"In Spain, the feeling is that the American labor movement is more to the right than the Spanish right," Mr. Carrillo said. He said that his complaint was against U.S. labor unions, not the workers, and said that Spanish unions expressed opposition to the Vietnam war while U.S. unions, to his knowledge, did not.

"During the last 40 years, the strikes in Spain were strikes for liberty," he said.

"I was astonished that he came," the strike leader, Vincent Sirabella, said. "As a Communist, he ought to have some sympathy for the worldwide struggle of workers."

Mr. Sirabella said that he and U.S. Communist leader Gus Hall sent telegrams to Mr. Carrillo asking him not to appear at Yale, but that Mr. Carrillo never contacted the union until after he arrived on campus.

After denouncing him, Mr. Sirabella refused to talk to Mr. Carrillo.

"We are not interested in talking with a Spanish scab any more than talking with an American scab," he said. "He is lying in the laps of capitalism... He spits in the faces of workers."

Mr. Carrillo, at a news conference, had these comments on other subjects:

• "I do not consider capitalism an evil or a good. Just as feudalism was replaced by capitalism so capitalism will be replaced by socialism."

• "In Spain, it could be said there is an emergency situation much like that in Europe in 1945 after fascism was broken up. It is not enough for just the forces of the left to consolidate themselves. We need a consolidation of all forces."

• There is no fundamental difference between a Eurocommunist and a socialist; if the socialist is a true one."

Threat to Poison City's Water Is Reported by FBI

MIAMI, Nov. 15 (Reuters).—An extortionist has threatened to poison a city's water supply unless paid \$1.6 million, the FBI said this week. The city is presumed to be Miami.

An FBI spokesman confirmed reports in an Atlanta newspaper that federal authorities in Miami collected the money after the extortionist made his threat in letters to the U.S. Center for Disease Control in Atlanta.

The Atlanta Constitution said the authorities, as ordered, placed advertisements in The New York Times and the Miami Herald, acknowledging that the money had been collected.

But the FBI said the money was not handed over and that two weeks had passed since the authorities had heard from the extortionist.

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Spanish Terrorists Claim Palace Attack

MADRID, Nov. 15 (AP).—A Marxist-oriented terrorist group today claimed responsibility for two machine-gun attacks last week on Moncloa Palace, the residence of Premier Adolfo Suarez.

No one was injured in the attacks. In telephone calls to two Madrid newspapers, the group said they shot and seriously injured a civil guard near Madrid last Saturday.

Says Russia Loses System East Europe

GRADE, Nov. 15 (UPI).—The United States charged in a report yesterday that the Soviet Union is denying independence to Eastern Europe.

The report, which is part of a 25-nation European conference, is reviewing the Helsinki accord, that some states in Europe do not have the right to choose their political system without external interference—a right guaranteed by Helsinki pact.

It is to admittedly extremely ex vagaries of history, some appear to us [to have] external or internal systems, or both, which have little in common with national traditions or nations," Mr. Frowick said.

He did not mention any country name, but U.S. diplomats that the statement referred to Romania and Hungary as countries which have lost a limited degree of independence from the Soviet Union and to Czechoslovakia as nation which has seen its democracy violated several times by ex posters.

U.S. diplomats made no reply to the carefully worded statement, though they have repeatedly said the United States against Soviet policy at the service.

Cancer Suspect

STONY BROOK, N.Y., Nov. 15 (AP).—Researchers here said today they had been notified by U.S. Public Health Service that preliminary reports showed a cancer-causing chemical called aflatoxin caused tumors in laboratory animals.

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U.S. Calls for Greater Effort To Aid Indochinese Refugees

GENEVA, Nov. 15 (NYT).—The United States called today for a greater international effort to aid the "boat people" and other Indochinese fleeing Communist rule.

There is a vital need for ships to rescue these "boat people," many of whom are in unseaworthy vessels, said James Carlin, a U.S. refugee specialist. He was speaking to the Intergovernmental Committee for European Migration, which has 33 member nations.

There is an urgent need, he said, for the nations bordering the South China Sea to grant temporary asylum to these refugees.

The United States estimates that about 500 Indochinese refugees, mainly from Vietnam, are fleeing their homes by boat each month. There are already more than 10,000 Indochinese refugees scattered from the Philippines to Japan, Mr. Carlin said.

In addition, about 90,000 Indo-

chinese refugees are in camps in Thailand, where approximately 1,800 arrive monthly by overland routes, he said.

Mr. Carlin urged more countries to provide permanent homes for these refugees, and to contribute funds to help their resettlement.

He also called for a greater effort to assist the resettlement of refugees from Eastern Europe. They are arriving in Western Europe at a rate of more than 1,000 a month. He said there was an "alarming buildup" of such refugees in Italy.

Nazi's Body Said Lost in Paraguay

ASUNCION, Paraguay, Nov. 15 (UPI).—The body of Edward Roschmann, a former Nazi war criminal who died on Aug. 10 in Paraguay at age 69, has disappeared from the hospital morgue where it was stored unclaimed, the newspaper ABC reported yesterday.

Roschmann, known as "the butcher of Riga" for allegedly directing the slaughter of 20,000 Jews in Latvia during World War II, lived in Argentina for nearly 29 years after escaping from postwar Germany.

He dropped out of sight in Argentina after the government there agreed to process a West German request for his extradition. He arrived in this country in July, using the name Federico Wegener as an alias. After his death from a heart attack, his fingerprints identified him as Roschmann.

Cholera Is Identified In 60 Tanzania Deaths

DAR ES SALAAM, Nov. 15 (UPI).—A disease that claimed 60 lives in southern Tanzania in the last two weeks has been identified as cholera, a Health Ministry spokesman said today. The disease, revealed in tests as a relatively mild form of cholera known as eltor, is under control, he said. Three districts in the Rufiji delta and one neighborhood in Dar es Salaam have been placed under quarantine, and the World Health Organization has been informed, the spokesman said.



A. C. Bhaktivedanta Swami Prabhupada

Obituary

Swami Prabhupada, Founder Of Hare Krishna Movement

LOS ANGELES, Nov. 15.—The founder and spiritual master of the Hare Krishna movement, A. C. Bhaktivedanta Swami Prabhupada, 82, died yesterday in India, according to the sect's U.S. headquarters here.

Born Abhay Charan De, Mr. Prabhupada died of heart failure in Vrindavan, about 50 miles southeast of New Delhi. He had been seriously ill since March, according to Robert Grant, a Los Angeles member of the governing board for the sect.

The movement, formally known as the International Society for Krishna Consciousness, was founded by the swami in 1965 in New York City.

The sect's chanting, robed devotees are well known in the United States and other Western countries for their persistent solicitation of donations on busy streets and in airports.

The Hare Krishnas attracted many young people and some parents have hired "deprogrammers" to persuade the converts to abandon their radically different life style.

The sect has roots in the 15th-century Caitanya movement in Hinduism, emphasizing celebration-oriented piety and adoration of a personal god.

10,000 Followers

But the growth to some 5,000 followers living in 45 U.S. ashrams, or centers, and another 5,000 in 34 other countries came only after the swami left India for the United States in 1965 with just \$50.

Frank Kenney of the University of Arkansas, in a study of Hare Krishna beginnings, said that the swami at first filled the "composite role of missionary, parent-therapist-friend-swami to a score of young Americans disillusioned with the system and searching for the ultimate experience via drugs."

By 1968 the movement had bought a farm in West Virginia and evolved into a disciplined monastic community.

Mr. Prabhupada was regarded as the only medium of God's

presence and the only source of God's salvation for the world by his followers, Mr. Kenney said.

Mr. Grant, 27, said the sect's 21-member international governing board will not immediately choose a successor. The position "is only awarded when a devotee achieves a certain stature," Mr. Grant said.

Mr. Prabhupada is survived by his wife, two sons and a sister. He had renounced married life and financial responsibilities in the 1950s to devote more time to study, translating ancient Vedic literature and publishing, particularly in the English language.

Los Angeles Times.

U.S. Praises Somalia, but Offers It No Weapon

By David B. Ottaway

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Nov. 15 (UPI).—The United States has applauded Somalia for its decision to expel hundreds of Soviet military advisers and blamed Cuba for complicating efforts to find a peaceful solution to the war between Somali-backed rebels and Ethiopia.

But State Department spokesman Hodding Carter 3d said yesterday that there would be no change in the Carter administration's policy of refusing arms to Somalia, once Moscow's closest ally in Africa. Therefore, deep questions remain about the fate of the East African nation, which has cut its military ties to the Soviet Union without having secured any certain alternative source of arms in the West.

Commenting on Somalia's break in diplomatic relations with Cuba and cancellation of the 1974 treaty of friendship and cooperation with the Soviet Union, Mr. Carter said that it was now far better positioned to pursue a true, nonaligned foreign policy. He charged that the problems in the region, known as the Horn of Africa, were largely the result of the large quantities of arms that the Soviet Union had first supplied to Somalia and now was giving to Ethiopia.

Mr. Carter also pointed to the increase of Cuban military advisers in Ethiopia over the last few weeks, estimating their number now at around 400. Altogether, there are an estimated 550 Cubans there, a jump of between 100 to 150 in the last several weeks, he said.

Cuban Role Grows

Mr. Carter said that the United States continued to express its concern to Cuban authorities about its spreading military involvement in the Ethiopian-Somali war and elsewhere in Africa, most notably in Angola, where there are about 20,000 Cubans.

Despite U.S. applause for the Somali decision over the weekend to turn away from the Soviet Union and Cuba, it does not appear that the Carter administration is intent on rushing to replace those nations as Somalia's main power backer and arms provider. Mr. Carter said that the administration continued to

believe that "African problems should be solved by Africans themselves," indicating no change in the U.S. policy of noninvolvement in the Somalia-Ethiopia war.

The nations have been at war since mid-July over the disputed semi-desert Ogaden region that lies between them. Somalia insurgents of the Western Somali Liberation Front, backed by the Somali Army, have taken control of the Ogaden and considerable Ethiopian territory to the west of it, claiming that the land is historically part of "greater Somalia."

The Somalis have failed to

capture two key Ethiopian towns, Harar and Dire Dawa, following the delivery of massive quantities of Soviet arms, including tanks and MIG jet fighters, to Ethiopia. So long as these two towns remain in Ethiopian hands, the Somali conquest of the Ogaden remains in doubt.

Somali Arms Search

Since midsummer, Somalia has been searching for arms in the West to replace its Soviet-supplied ones. At first, the United States, France and Britain indicated they were ready to provide Somalia with "defensive arms" but later changed their mind because of the war.

Somalia is believed to have obtained some additional arms, including possibly from Syria and Iraq as well as small amounts of military supplies from Saudi Arabia.

So far as is known, it has not found any major alternative source of arms supply to replace the Soviet Union. Insurgents have reached a parent stalemate in the war now face a counteroffensive by the increasingly well-equipped Ethiopian forces that could over into Somalia territory.

A fear of such a counteroffensive has led the Somalis to up their search in the West for some key items, specifically tank missiles and anti-air weapons.

Somali diplomatic source suggested recently that the United States felt it could give arms directly, it might arrange for the delivery of through one of its European allies. These sources suggest that the United States might be logical conduit and that would be regarded as the pro quo of Somali cooperation in the recent hijacking of a German jetliner.

U.S. diplomatic sources recently said that if West Germany and the France wished to Somalia with arms it was business and the State Department would neither encourage nor discourage it.

In April, Ethiopia ordered United States to withdraw military advisers, just as it had told the Soviet Union to do. In addition, the Ethiopians down five U.S. facilities, including a once important radio communication relay station.

Until then, the United States had been the main arms supplier to Ethiopia in exchange for rights dating back to 1958, breaking military ties to Ethiopia, the military officers Ethiopia had lined up the United States to replace the States.

Soviet Aid to Ethiopia

Soviet tanks began arriving in Ethiopia in March and by summer arms of all kinds arriving. Some estimates put the value of Soviet arms to Ethiopia at over \$500 million while that to Somalia in 1970 and 1971 go beyond \$1 billion. How long Somalia can be in the face of a concerted Ethiopian counteroffensive without assistance from the West is unknown.

The population of Somalia is a little more than three million while that of Ethiopia is about 30 million. In ad Ethiopia now has more than 300,000 men in its army, five times the size of the Somali army.

Nkomo Asserts British-U.S. Plan Fails in Rhodesia

LUSAKA, Zambia, Nov. 15 (Reuters).—Rhodesian nationalist Joshua Nkomo said yesterday the latest British-U.S. moves had failed and that he would push for a hand-over of power to the guerrillas.

Attributing the collapse of British efforts to remove Rhodesian Minister Ian Smith, Nkomo said: "The whole of things shows us that the British have failed."

He said that the guerrillas would continue until Mr. Smith's defeat and demanded the union of nationalist organizations known as the Patriotic Front the country thereafter, indicating he was against pre-election elections outlined in British-U.S. plan.

"The country must be run for the people who have been in the front and these people the Patriotic Front," Mr. Nkomo said. The alliance, which he said with Robert Mugabe, is the nationalist war effort at white-minority rule.

Bid for 'Naked Power' SALISBURY, Rhodesia, Nov. 15 (Reuters).—The United Nations Council of Ministers today accused Nkomo of fighting for "naked power" in this country.

Mr. Nkomo and his colleagues know they cannot win one-rope elections, therefore must demand power on a council statement said. It is a total rejection of every African people claiming through the year nationalist struggle. The times of Mr. Nkomo are clear: naked power and personal selfish ambition.

Storms Batter North Sea Coast

THE HAGUE, Nov. 15 (UPI).—Storms battered the North Sea coast during the night causing a flood, alert along dikes in Zeeland Province. Officials said the water along the dikes might rise more than four meters above normal—only half a meter below 1963 mark when about 1,000 people died in serious floods the area.

In Belgium, a high tide bar by gale-force winds sent water pouring over the sea walls the Scheldt estuary into center of Antwerp. An uprooted tree crashed onto a parking car in Antwerp's outskirts killing the driver.

Moscow Criticizes Somalia As 'Chauvinist, Expansionist'

MOSCOW, Nov. 15 (Reuters).—The Soviet Union today blamed the collapse of its friendship treaty with Somalia on what it called the "chauvinist, expansionist moods" of the Somali government.

Tass broke its silence here on Somalia's decision Sunday to renounce the 1974 treaty and expel Soviet military and civilian advisers.

A-Fuel Facility For Africa Urged

LUSAKA, Zambia, Nov. 15 (Reuters).—Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda today urged the creation of an Organization of African Unity uranium enrichment plant shared by "the more industrialized" African nations.

"It cannot be beyond the capacity of Africa under the OAU to establish a uranium processing center, I mean an enrichment plant of our own," Mr. Kaunda said at the official opening here of a five-day International Atomic Energy Agency conference on uranium deposits in Africa.

Mr. Kaunda also called for a system insuring fair pricing and mining of uranium in Africa that would eventually include south African uranium too.

Scientists in U-2s Find

Sun's Birth 'Glow' Shows Milky Way's Speed

By Walter Sullivan

NEW YORK, Nov. 15 (NYT).—By measuring the movements of the earth against the "glow" left from the fireball in which the universe was born, scientists have found that the Milky Way galaxy—the home of the solar system—is traveling through space at more than a million miles an hour, relative to the universe as a whole.

This finding by University of California scientists who made a series of high-altitude U-2 flights, as well as other recent observations, show the universe to be remarkably mobile. Yet it appears that there are no bright or dim areas in the fireball's residual radiation, indicating that the explosion was extremely uniform.

The new reports only compound the mystery of how, from this seemingly uniform, homogeneous explosion, the present universe evolved with all of its diversity, from galaxies to flowers.

Evidence has also been found hinting at what its discoverer calls the "almost unbelievable" possibility that the sun is orbiting an unobserved companion star, possibly one of the hypothetical bodies called "black holes." This proposition is based on the otherwise unexplained behavior of some pulsars lying toward the core of the Milky Way star system.

Aging of Pulsars Pulsars, called that because they emit highly rhythmic radio pulses, are assumed to be remnants of stars that, having burned up their nuclear fuel, collapsed to objects of great density and rapid spin. Their pulse rates match their spin rates and characteristically slow down as the pulsars age.

However, six pulsars, all lying in generally the same direction, are hardly slowing at all, and one of them is increasing its pulse rate. Astronomers have sought in vain to explain this satisfactory.

In a forthcoming article in the British journal Nature, Dr. Edward Warrington of the University of Cambridge called that because they emit highly rhythmic radio pulses, are assumed to be remnants of stars that, having burned up their nuclear fuel, collapsed to objects of great density and rapid spin. Their pulse rates match their spin rates and characteristically slow down as the pulsars age.

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U.S. War Game Centers on Theft Of Nuclear Arm

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15 (NYT).—In a sign of how seriously the government has come to view the problem of international terrorism, the Pentagon recently sponsored a high-level exercise dealing with the theft of a U.S. nuclear weapon by terrorists.

The secret maneuver, which was conducted by the Defense Department's Studies, Analysis and Gaming Agency, was said by officials to have given about 35 decision makers in the national security community a realistic picture of the problems that could emerge if a terrorist group seized a nuclear weapon and threatened to use it to blackmail the United States. While officials confirmed that the maneuver had taken place, they refused to discuss it.

They said that the week-long exercise is seen by officials as adding the Carter administration in its efforts to improve preparations against terrorism.

A special concern of officials is the security of U.S. nuclear weapons, especially those that are deployed abroad in Western Europe and South Korea. The storage sites for these weapons are readily identifiable, and some congressional committees have suggested that they are a particularly attractive target for terrorists.

The Defense Department has initiated a program to strengthen the protection of nuclear installations.

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A Significant Gesture

The excitement that has surrounded discussions of whether President Sadat of Egypt would address the Israeli Knesset may seem out of proportion. After all, would Sadat in a Jerusalem podium count for as much as Israeli settlements on the West Bank of Jordan? Or could whatever response he might evoke from Israeli parliamentarians be weighed in the same scale as rockets from guerrillas in Lebanon?

It is certainly true that the issues that must be resolved if there is to be true peace in the Middle East are extremely complex—and all too numerous. The territories taken by Israel in 1967, including Old Jerusalem, a mecca for three major religions; the status of the Palestinians and who is to speak for them; specific relations between Israel and its Arab neighbors—all of these and more, are enough to provide verbal ammunition for months of exchanges in any conference. Even in Tunis, where only the Arabs have been meeting, there has been enough divergence on details to keep the delegates confused.

But Mr. Sadat's gesture may, in fact, go deeper than many of these intractable disputes. After all, while the question of the Israeli state goes far back into human history and the religions of many peoples, in international law the state was set up by the United Nations a little less than 30 years ago. And that decision was never accepted by the Arab states; the limitations it imposed have not been accepted by Israel.

The UN divided Palestine—the Palestine

Liberation Organization insists the division is invalid and wishes to wipe out the state of Israel. The latter has made various adaptations to the limits in the face of Arab warfare, but many Israelis hold that Judea and Samaria must be added to Israel.

There have been many arguments as to how and why these acute divisions have arisen. But until they are resolved, until there is a broad Arab acceptance of the fact of Israel (which has seemed possible in many recent diplomatic discussions) and until the Israelis recognize that they do not have the last word in deciding their own boundaries (which has been less apparent in the mood of the Begin government) the specifics can only provide reasons—or excuses—for not coming to agreement.

Could a visit by the Egyptian President to Jerusalem bring the diplomacy back to basics? Not necessarily. Some Israelis say Sadat is using the gesture to obscure his rearming for another war; some Arabs fear that Israeli Prime Minister Begin is using it to divide the Arab states. But the Sadat-Begin rapprochement could concentrate attention on what really splits the Middle East, on the fundamental issues that have brought so much war, so much costly discord to a region that needs peace and cooperation if it is to survive. And that is why the gesture could be more important than a full-fledged conference. It would involve an Arab leader talking directly to Israelis for the first time since the wars began, and Israelis talking to that Arab.

The Ostrich and the ILO

Now that President Carter has made good on Henry Kissinger's threat to quit the International Labor Organization unless it behaved in a manner acceptable to George Meany, two questions emerge: What can be done to limit the damage of the American resignation? And what benefit can be found in an otherwise unfortunate decision?

Meany's anger had little to do with the real work of the ILO to improve employment conditions throughout the world and to attack chronic unemployment in developing countries. He objected rather to the tendency of the organization's annual conference to succumb to "outside" political controversies—in particular, the Arab-Israeli dispute. Those who resist this tendency, in the ILO secretariat and some member governments, will now be handicapped by the absence of the United States. Moreover, without the American contribution of one-quarter of the ILO budget, important programs could be jeopardized, adversely affecting the lives of the poor in many countries. And higher labor standards around the world serve the economic as well as humane interests of American labor unions.

Hopfully, on the day the administration announced its decision to leave the ILO, the United States also raised its voluntary contribution to the United Nations Development Program by \$15 million, two-thirds of its annual ILO dues. Since the Development Program pays the cost of some ILO technical assistance programs, this coincidence suggests one way of mitigating the damage of withdrawal. Better still would be American

re-entry, for which the administration should now set clear criteria. The ILO's conference debates have been notably less diversionary since Kissinger threatened resignation two years ago. Should that record continue—and its director-general, Francis Blanchard, says he is determined that it will—the case for American re-entry in, say, two years will be strong.

There are lessons in the recent experience for both the ILO and for Americans. For the ILO and other United Nations agencies, such as Unesco or the World Health Organization, the lesson is that if they allow their periodic governing conferences to become forums for controversies unrelated to their important work—like the Arab vendetta against Israel—they risk losing the benefits that flow from the participation of the United States.

For Americans, the lesson is almost the converse. Resignation is a blunt instrument, appropriate only to the most dire circumstances. It is not easily wielded to promote the reforms we seek in United Nations agencies. It can also convey an impression of American withdrawal from wide participation in international affairs. If anything, our resignation is likely to leave the arena open to more of the rhetorical politics that saps energy and morale. As a rule, the United States should stand and fight. In United Nations agencies, as in other political arenas, the ostrich is seldom a useful model. Even well-heeled ostriches do not make good fighters.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

Stronger Than Ideology

This is a considerable setback for the Soviet Union, which seemed well established in Somalia. It is also another reminder that nationalism is stronger than ideology in Africa.

It is difficult to say whether the Soviet Union was really aware of this when it started supporting the ostensibly Marxist regime in Ethiopia.

Instead of achieving a comfortable union of three client states, the Soviet Union has exacerbated an already delicate and difficult situation and made itself bitterly hated in Somalia. The Arabs are now offering substantial aid to Somalia while the Israelis, allegedly with some American encouragement, find themselves in the curious position of supplying the Ethiopian forces with captured Russian weapons in a sort of tacit alliance with the Russians themselves, and their Cuban helpers. An odder and more unstable situation could scarcely be imagined.

For the moment, Somalia's military advance seems to have been halted by the much strengthened Ethiopians, but there is no reason to think that the fighting is going to stop. Nor is any easy answer in sight. If nothing else, the Russians and the Americans should dust off their old agreement of 1973, in which they rather un-

realistically promised not to try to take advantage of situations of this sort.

From The Times (London).

Cumulative Disaster for Russia

Somalia's angry expulsion of the remaining 8,000 or so Russians and Cubans coincides with a typically bloody purge in Ethiopia of those opposed to Russian domination—including the deputy leader of the regime. At the same time, President Carter, hitherto most careful to say nothing that might endanger his hopes of improving relations with Castro, has said that there are 20,000 Cuban troops in Angola running a "Cuban colonial regime." This reinforcement, by about one-third of Russia's surrogate Cuban troops, does not represent a strengthening of Russia's position. On the contrary, it is essential to prop up Marxist President Neto against the rapidly expanding activities of guerrillas who this time really are "freedom fighters." What a cumulative disaster for Russia's well laid plans to win hearts, minds—and more important—influence, bases and control of raw materials in Africa.

Russia's reputation and prospects in the whole of Africa, already at low ebb, will sink even lower. Her remaining hopes now rest on the southern African dispute and the Marxist "front line" presidents. These hopes should be crushed too.

From the Daily Telegraph (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

November 16, 1922

LONDON—The death is announced, says the Obituary of Miss Sarah Browning, aged 88, the last surviving daughter of Robert Browning, of the Bank of England, father of the poet, Miss Sarah Browning was the poet's sister and the companion of his life after the death of his wife. To Mrs. Browning, who used to address her as "my dearest Saranna," she was a very dear friend.

Fifty Years Ago

November 16, 1927

WASHINGTON—American business conditions at the present time are not unfavorable and there are no signs of an approaching depression, Andrew W. Mellon, Secretary of the Treasury, declared when interviewed at the Treasury yesterday. "Spoty" was the word Mr. Mellon employed to describe the present business condition but he emphasized the excess of exports over imports.



The KGB Holds Onto Its Prey

By Victor Zorza

WASHINGTON—A young man caught up in a spider's web of international espionage and superpower politics is now languishing in a Moscow prison while President Carter and President Brezhnev are trying to disentangle the hundreds of threads that lead to his cell. Carter has committed his personal prestige, and therefore that of the presidency, to the plain statement that the 29-year-old Jewish dissident, Anatoli Shcharansky, was not working for the CIA as Moscow had claimed. Brezhnev appears to be willing to withdraw the claim, but the KGB does not want to let go of its quarry.

The arrest of Shcharansky in March was provoked indirectly by Carter's "human rights" campaign. Moscow was looking for ways to show that the campaign would do more harm than good, and it began arresting the dissidents for whom he had spoken up. There was little Carter could do about the arrests, but when Shcharansky was accused of working for the CIA, the President could at least establish whether that was so, and he denied it. He has also made it clear to Brezhnev more recently that the trial of Shcharansky on these charges could cause serious damage to U.S.-Soviet relations.

Slanders

The Kremlin's reply last month, in the form of a Tass report, still insisted that Shcharansky was guilty. But it no longer claimed, as did the original accusation, that Shcharansky had worked for the CIA, and had collected defense information. He is now accused only of passing to the West slanders to be used against the Soviet Union, and of providing it with information designed to disrupt East-West trade. Whatever the truth of these charges, they are far milder than those contained in the original KGB scenario for a show trial which could be deduced from earlier articles in the Soviet press.

But the KGB has not given up altogether. The traitor to his motherland, says Tass of Shcharansky, "will be punished with all the severity of Soviet law." While Brezhnev wants to get back to business with Carter, the KGB hardliners want to make sure that the dissidents can be kept under control. To the hardliners, this has always meant arrests, trials, deportation to Siberia. They have always believed that the best way to handle the dissidents is to punish them "with all the severity of Soviet law," and they have always said so.

The moderates in the leadership have argued that the best way to deal with the problem is to let the dissidents emigrate. While the KGB has its own bureaucratic interests to protect, that part of the Soviet establishment which has developed a vested interest in relations with the West would prefer to let the dissidents go. When Carter receives Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko, or Foreign Trade Minister Nikolai Patolichev, and brings up the subject of Shcharansky when they want to talk about SALT and about the expansion of trade, his visitors can hardly be very pleased. They would presumably prefer to see Shcharansky out of the Soviet Union instead of interfering with the orderly progress of the negotiations which are their primary concern.

When Brezhnev divided critics of Soviet society into three categories in a speech he made earlier this year, some of the Moscow

dissidents welcomed the distinction he made, because they saw it as an attempt on his part to establish a more moderate policy. In the first category, according to Brezhnev, were those who criticized various aspects of Soviet life, but did so constructively, and "we are grateful to them." In the second category were those whose criticism was erroneous, "and those we regard as misguided." Only in the third category—the enemies of socialism—those who engaged in anti-Soviet activity and turned to "imperialist subversive centers" for support.

Some of the dissidents welcomed the speech because it gave them an opportunity to argue—or so they thought—that they belonged to the first two categories. If the KGB went after them, it would have to prove that they had worked for the "imperialists" before they could be sentenced. Perhaps they were over-interpreting Brezhnev's new definition, but they were not the only ones who paid close attention to it. The KGB chief, Yuri Andropov, also took up Brezhnev's formula, and found that he did not like it—perhaps for the same reason that some of the dissidents liked it.

In a speech Andropov made in September, he said that Brezhnev had "set out clearly the party's

position" on dissidents, and he then repeated word for word Brezhnev's description of the first two categories of critics—the constructive and the misguided. But when he came to discuss the third category, which Brezhnev had linked with "imperialists," Andropov expanded it to include a broader variety of political transgressors—those who "spread false rumors and try to organize all kinds of anti-social sorties."

As the Soviet Union's chief policeman, Andropov wanted it to be clearly understood that the KGB would continue to suppress critics even if they had no obvious "imperialist" connection, whatever Brezhnev might say. Brezhnev might well be willing to let Shcharansky go, not because he approves of dissidents, but in the hope that this would help to improve his relations with Carter. Andropov, on the other hand, would presumably argue that if the dissidents who are now in prison are treated too gently, this would make the KGB's job more difficult in the future.

What happens to the young man in the Moscow prison has little to do with the crimes he is alleged to have committed. But it has a good deal to do with relations between the Kremlin and the White House, and with Kremlin arguments on matters of high policy.

A Long-Term View of Africa

By C. L. Sulzberger

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y.—There is little probability, no matter what else happens, of any outbreak of large-scale fighting involving the republic of South Africa for at least another decade, according to Ambassador Andrew Young, chief of the U.S. mission to the United Nations. Young has been deeply involved in our African policy and negotiations in that area almost since his appointment by President Carter.

In carefully enunciated, moderate observations, Young told me: "Large-scale fighting in South Africa is not in the cards for at least 10 years. It is important for us to use this coming decade to promote peaceful changes there. We must use our diplomatic and economic power to accomplish this."

"If it doesn't work, then there will be a military uprising. But I hope this can be avoided. It would probably be suicidal. Yet it will be almost inevitable in South Africa if changes are not first brought about peacefully."

Young spoke surprisingly gently about Prime Minister John Vorster, who is usually excoriated in the American press. He said: "Vorster is a very tough, smart man of much integrity and dedication. However, I think he is responding more to his fears than to his intelligence. In some ways he is still fighting the Boer War. That is not a problem now. As far as I am concerned personally, I would like to get Carter and Vorster together for a weekend."

Young commented on Rhodesia (whose majority black population call it Zimbabwe) with less bleak pessimism than is generally heard. He said that, contrary to the general impression, South Africa has been even more helpful on Rhodesian negotiations since Vorster's talk with Vice-President Mondale last May than before. This was despite South African bitterness when Mondale allowed himself to

be maneuvered into saying U.S. policy was "one man, one vote" in South Africa, by implication as soon as possible.

Young described Rhodesian Prime Minister Ian Smith as "an intelligent, alloy-fighting politician, even though he is not a man of culture." He thought it was still possible to avoid "a real major crisis in the area" and that Rhodesian black guerrilla forces have been "rather restrained."

"The majority of the guerrillas actually want the whites to remain in Rhodesia as a key to development—although it is by no means a sure thing that they will stay. Yet the greater number of black leaders hope the do—and thus help in obtaining capital and technology from the West."

Ironie Aspect

He continued: "The ironic aspect is that South Africa's very survival may depend on what happens to Rhodesia. A left-center government there must trade through South Africa, transiting imports and exports."

"This means an enormous boost for the South African economy. Black Africa will certainly utilize South Africa's industry as much as possible to help its own modernization. Cooperation is already expanding—especially between Mozambique and South Africa."

Young thinks that any idea of partitioning South Africa is "impossible" and "the only true solution is economic integration that transcends ethnic and national borders everywhere." Concerning the African continent as it affects competition between the Soviet Union and the United States, he said: "It is very important for us not to be in competition with the Soviet Union on everything. We must serve our own interests and also their interests—where possible—by insisting on stability, order

Anthony Sampson

From London:

Callaghan (as Michael Heseltine put it) 'is the best Tory prime minister we've got.'

LONDON—As Britain faces the prospect of a winter of strikes, exorbitant wage claims and low production it might seem odd that the Labor party should be enjoying a revival of popularity. Even now, the nation's five brigades are all out on strike. But the bookmakers (who always provide, in this nation of gamblers, an unofficial public opinion poll) are now offering odds of only 11 to 10 against Labor winning the next election, compared to 5 to 2 against them six months ago.

It might seem even odder that the Prime Minister, James Callaghan, should now be seen as a tough opponent of the unions; for it was he, less than a decade ago, who consistently took the side of the trades unions against those, led by Harold Wilson, who wanted to control them more effectively. We have just been reminded of it by the publication of more memoirs of Richard Crossman, his former Cabinet colleague and enemy.

Crossman describes how back in 1968 Callaghan effectively knifed his colleagues in the back to get the trades union vote, and how he promised the firemen's union that there would be no more legislation on incomes and prices, against the express policy of the government. What hope is there now of such a man, who climbed to the top by placating the unions, taking a firm line in a time of crisis? And yet, in fact, Callaghan shows signs of being prepared to stand up to the unions—firemen, miners, and all—with more conviction and strength than either of his predecessors, Wilson and Heath. How has this odd transformation come about?

The simplest, and partial, explanation is the old political principle: Set a thief to catch a thief. Or to put it more politely, only a man from the left can control the left; just as only a man from the right can control the right. Thus was Harold Macmillan 18 years ago, able to persuade his right wing after the Suez adventure to accept the decolonization of Africa; and thus was Harold Wilson able, at least on some issues, to defy the left wing of the Labor party, through whose ranks he had climbed.

But Wilson was never successful in defying the trades unions, the nub of his problem; and nor was Barbara Castle, who had been their darling and was convinced she could make them see reason. Should any more hope be placed in Callaghan, who took advantage of Wilson's battles with the unions to curry favor with them, on his way to the top?

Partly, no doubt, there has been a change in public opinion. Recent polls show that the trades unions are now less popular with their members than they were 10 years ago. The disastrous strikes at Leyland, the feuds between unions and the battles on the picket line outside the Grunwick factory, have all had an effect in weakening the solidarity of trades unionists, and their support from the public—or even from their wives.

When the power station workers

caused national power out the past month, the public undoubtedly played a part in persuading them to come to And even the miners, who previously evoked so much sionate Labor loyalty, a much middle-class grilt, to be losing some of their mystique in the face of the wage claims. Such defeat gives greater scope for a p leader to drive a thicker between the trades union their rank and file.

But it is one thing to this opportunity, quite another to seize it; and it is here that particular personality of Callaghan comes to the fore. Callaghan has always had ability to present himself ordinary common-sensical to the people, in a way that prime minister since Bismarck. He has been able (and whatever Baldwin's ness as an appeaser of Hitler was supremely able to a home political crises).

Even at the most formal artificial occasions, Call still retains this rare p gift of appearing a real i with no visible trace a actor only last week, I w him at a testing occasi Soviet Embassy's celebrat the jubilee of the revol listening to a formal rec Soviet songs as if ther nothing he more enjoyed i

So when Callaghan appe television appealing for mon sense and restraint wage claims, he carries a conviction. No trades un can accuse him of being uddled against them. W can accuse him of being a lctual—he didn't even at university. His disastrous as chancellor of the Exch when he didn't seem t understand the sums, seems a positive advantage, showing he wasn't a dried-up econ When he shakes his head, t and says, "Goodness me sounds just like a pub la facing trouble at closing The great 19th-century Minister Sir Robert Peel described as a "man of co opinions and uncommon ab Many of his successors ha pired to this image; but laghan fits the part perf

Inevorable Logi

It is very possible to se laghan's rise to the te terms of unscrupulous behind this plain man's t Certainly, he has been de as Wilson. Macmillan Churchill before him were d in their climb to power. I Callaghan's determinat retain the trust of the w there has also been an inevi logic. If you are to a party of workers, and even influence them, you cannot to lose too much of their port on the way up. Of course, all this looks different if you believe, as Conservatives do, that the way to deal with the unio to confront them with monetarist policies and let unemployment eventually its harsh lessons. But the servatives are noticeably confident about that possi than six months ago; and of them are grudgingly s that Callaghan (as M Heseltine put it) is the Tory prime minister we've

The outspoken Tory con tator, Peregrine Worthe went so far as to write last day that Callaghan may i himself the man of the hou Churchill did in 1940; and the Tories may have to re themselves to waiting a time for their chance.

Of course, as winter colder and a miners' strike lo closer, it is far too soon to optimistic about Callagh chances of holding back w But there is certainly a grov feeling, on both sides, that if cannot, nobody else can.

The International Her Tribune welcomes letters from readers. Short letters have better chance of being p lished. All letters are sub to condensation for space r sons. Anonymous letters w not be considered for pub tion. Writers may request th their letters be signed on with initials but present will be given to those full signed and bearing the wr iters' complete address.

Europe Urged to Boost Economies

By Bhushan Bahree
PARIS, Nov. 15 (AP-DJ).—Nations economists are asking on a broad-based expansion program which they say will pull these economies out of depression, reduce unemployment and turn back the tide of protectionism.

European economic growth, at 2.5 per cent this year, is slower than the 5.5 per cent needed to reduce unemployment by the end of this decade, economists say in a report of the Economic Commission for Europe.

Germany could pull other economies out of the recession and set them going at a rapid pace, the report says. There is now a broad-based expansion program, one in which most countries would participate.

World Business Investment Reported to Be Impressive

PARIS, Nov. 15 (AP-DJ).—Conference Board's latest survey of the world shows an "impressive" level of spending in the third quarter, according to Greene, director of the board, a business-research group.

Investments in U.S. business ventures. The average for British companies was 10.5 per cent. For Western European countries as a group, the average was 10 per cent, excluding Britain.

Commenting on recent expansionary measures in Germany, France and Britain, the ECIE economists say that "these are rather modest and demand is unlikely to pick up much in Western Europe."



GOLD TRADE—The New York Mercantile Exchange began trading in gold futures contracts Monday and marked occasion with display of a 400-ounce gold bar. Traders bid here for one-year delivery of the bar, worth about \$66,000 at current prices.

A Choice of Endings for U.S. Upturn

NEW YORK, Nov. 15 (AP-DJ).—Economic recoveries normally go out with a bang, not a whimper. Businessmen load up with inventory, speculate on real estate, push prices ever higher, hoard skilled labor. Suddenly it occurs to someone that the future is not what it seemed—and everyone runs for the storm cellars.

What is happening at present is not the usual end-of-recovery scenario. Businessmen profess a great lack of confidence in their own future and, especially, in future actions by their government. Consumers are feeling better than they were at the depths of the 1973-74 recession, but they still are less happy than they were through most of the 1960s.

Caution is the watchword, and that should be good. During the current recovery there have been several slowdowns, caused mainly by businessmen's efforts to adjust inventories to sales. Nowhere is there any sign of the exuberance that sometimes marks the last stages of a business expansion.

Stock Prices Advance As Turnover Increases

NEW YORK, Nov. 15 (IHT).—New York Stock Exchange prices closed broadly higher today with new buyers outstripping profit-takers.

Analysts attributed a rally late last week in large part to indications that the Federal Reserve has completed its credit tightening and interest rates will level off from their steady climb this year.

Industrial Output in France Rises By 1.6 Per Cent

PARIS, Nov. 15 (AP-DJ).—French industrial production, seasonally adjusted and excluding the building industry, increased 1.6 per cent in September over July-August, the Finance Ministry announced today.

September's index, with 100 equaling 1970, stood at 126, compared with 124 in July-August. However, it was 3 per cent below a year earlier, when the index stood at 130.

Prime Rate Is Cut By Southwest Bank

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 15 (Reuters).—St. Louis Bank of St. Louis said today it reduced its prime rate to 7 1/2 per cent from 7 3/4 per cent, effective immediately.

The bank has often led prime rate moves in the past. Chairman T. A. Long said the bank believes the prime rate has been too high in relation to commercial paper rates and a result businesses refrain from borrowing to finance inventory building and capital improvements.

Swiss Trade Surplus

BERN, Nov. 15 (AP-DJ).—Switzerland's trade showed a surplus of 1.5 million francs in October, contrasting with a deficit of 28.8 million francs in September and compared with a surplus of 250.4 million francs a year earlier, provisional figures released by the government showed.

The bank has often led prime rate moves in the past. Chairman T. A. Long said the bank believes the prime rate has been too high in relation to commercial paper rates and a result businesses refrain from borrowing to finance inventory building and capital improvements.

BMW Group Sales Up

MUNICH, Nov. 15 (AP-DJ).—World group sales of Bavarianische Motorenwerke AG (BMW) rose 17.5 per cent in the first three quarters to 3.99 billion marks from 3.4 billion marks in the year-earlier period, the company said in a letter to shareholders.

The bank has often led prime rate moves in the past. Chairman T. A. Long said the bank believes the prime rate has been too high in relation to commercial paper rates and a result businesses refrain from borrowing to finance inventory building and capital improvements.

Lips' Lamp Net 12 Per Cent, Artaulds Gains

PARIS, Nov. 15 (AP-DJ).—Gloelampenfabriek, a statement issued here that net profit in the third quarter rose to 140 million (€58.3 million), up 12 per cent from 125 million guilders a year earlier.

IBM to End India Operations Because of Discord With Delhi

ARMONK, N.Y., Nov. 15 (Reuters).—International Business Machines Corp. said today the government of India's requirement that IBM give up 60 per cent ownership of its business in India has forced the company to change its operations there.

Faster, Cheaper Claim Made for Shuttleless Loom

CHARLOTTE, N.C., Nov. 15 (AP-DJ).—Crompton & Knowles Corp. today announced a new type of "shuttleless" loom that it said "can weave multi-colored fabrics about twice as fast as conventional equipment and at significantly lower cost."

Bid Recommended

NEW YORK, Nov. 15 (Reuters).—Kennecott Copper Corp. and Carborundum Co. said today their presidents will each recommend to their boards at meetings scheduled for tomorrow a proposed tender offer by Kennecott for Carborundum shares at \$66 each.

Argentina Republic External US\$ Bonds

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC
EXTERNAL US\$ BONDS
THE WESTON GROUP

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Guaranteed by
Caisse Centrale De Garantie
for and on behalf of the Kingdom of Morocco

Sales Increase 7% in Nine Months

REGENSBURG, West Germany, Nov. 15 (AP-DJ).—Volkswagen in an interim report today said sales rose 12 per cent in the first three quarters to 17.75 billion marks and that earnings will be strong enough for the management to recommend a 1977 dividend higher than the 5 marks of a year.

McDonald International Corporation Inc.

McDonald International Corporation Inc. is pleased to announce that they have acquired a substantial interest in

Middle East Business Club (Holdings Ltd.)

Middle East Business Club (Holdings Ltd.)

Chemical Bank

Chemical Bank

Bank of Montreal

Bank of Montreal

Banque Canadienne Nationale

Banque Canadienne Nationale

National Commercial Bank of Saudi Arabia

National Commercial Bank of Saudi Arabia

Complementary financing provided by

Export-Import Bank of the United States

Provided by Chemical Bank

Provided by Chemical Bank

Bank of Montreal

Bank of Montreal

Banque Canadienne Nationale

Banque Canadienne Nationale

National Commercial Bank of Saudi Arabia

National Commercial Bank of Saudi Arabia

Complementary financing provided by

Export-Import Bank of the United States

Provided by Chemical Bank

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Banque Canadienne Nationale

U.S. \$22,100,000

U.S. \$22,100,000

Financing For Cement Plant Project near Rabat, Morocco

Financing For Cement Plant Project near Rabat, Morocco

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Caisse Centrale De Garantie

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Bank of Montreal

HOLDING THE RIGHT STOCKS?

**NEW YORK
INDUSTRIAL
INDEX FUND**

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**And also listens, reacts, sympathizes,
charms, persuades, pleads, cajoles, apologizes,
needles, soothes, explores, informs, explains
and does whatever else it takes to solve the
problem or close the sale.**

**Call overseas.
We make the difference.**

Bell System

Currency Rates

November 15, 1977

By reading across this table of yesterday's closing inter-
 eign exchange rates, one can find the value of the major cur-
 rency of the national currencies of each of the following financial
 states. These rates do not include the value of the Swiss franc.

	US \$ DM		Swiss franc	
Amsterdam	2.4389	4.4330	107.927	37.82
Bremen (c)	31.13	84.18	10.768	4.8323
Frankfurt	3.258	4.9318	46.30	16.25
London (c)	18.251	14.7045	2.0875	14.825
Paris	6.55	16.48	16.58	6.18
Rotterdam	2.7049	1.8960	28.83	100.58
Stockholm	8.90	3.8430	330.448	5.5398
Zurich	3.80	4.931	10.250	4.468

The following are dollar values as given in London: Deutsche Mark
 48.76; Israeli \$: 15.31; Pesta: 83.08; Schilling: 16.025; Swiss
 franc: 26.96; New Zealand \$: 1.4725; Singapore \$: 2.3915; 1 Canadian
 \$: 38.73; Hong Kong \$: 4.7925; Singapore \$: 2.3915; 1 Canadian \$

(1) Commercial franc. (2) Units of 100. (3) Units of 1,000 (3) Units
 (2) Amounts needed to buy one pound.

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Bondtrade-- (Back Dec. 3), 1944
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NYSE Nationwide Trading (3 O'clock) Nov. 1

Nov. 1			
Yld.	P.R.	E	100s.
1.80	8.6	6	26
1.68	7.9	10	105
1.54	7.7	11	9
1.52	5.8	6	1372
1.66	4.4	5	40
1.16	3.9	6	3
1.48	4.0	7	24
1.40	5.7	6	3
1.60	4.5	10	31
1.40	7.2	7	149
1.20	7.3	7	19
1.03	7.9	12	134
1.40	4.9	5	1
1.60	4.8	8	5
1.32	4.7	8	12
			47

X			
1.60	1.3	10	775
1.32	1.5	6	583

Y			
1.60	1.3	10	775
1.32	1.5	6	583

Z			
.92	5.4	8	18
Edo	2.4	6	772
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1	6.8	19	175
.60	3.8	9	85

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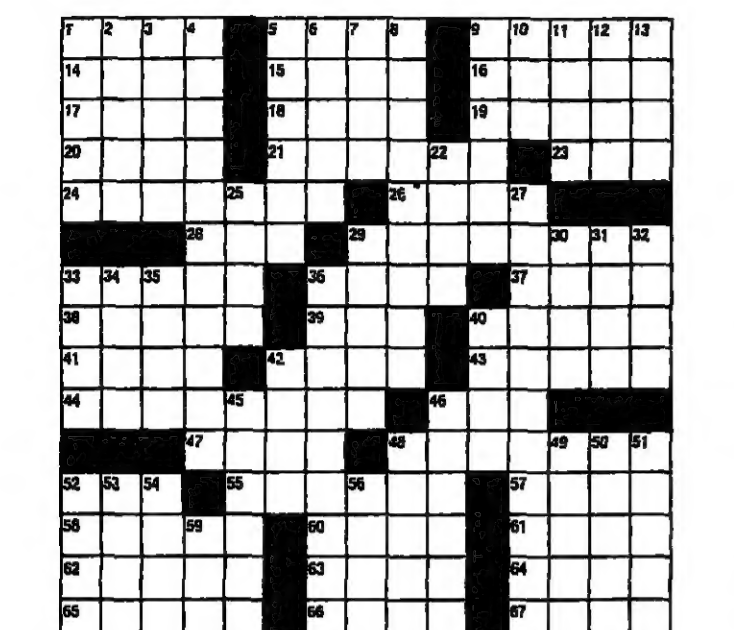
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Amex Nationwide Trading (3 O'clock) Nov. 15

Stock	High	Low	Div	Yld	P/E	3 m. Prev.	Chge
100 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	1 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	24 1/2	+ 1/2
100 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	1 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	24 1/4	+ 1/4
100 1/8	24 1/8	24 1/8	1 1/8	10 1/8	10 1/8	24 1/8	+ 1/8
100 1/16	24 1/16	24 1/16	1 1/16	10 1/16	10 1/16	24 1/16	+ 1/16
100 1/32	24 1/32	24 1/32	1 1/32	10 1/32	10 1/32	24 1/32	+ 1/32
100 1/64	24 1/64	24 1/64	1 1/64	10 1/64	10 1/64	24 1/64	+ 1/64
100 1/128	24 1/128	24 1/128	1 1/128	10 1/128	10 1/128	24 1/128	+ 1/128
100 1/256	24 1/256	24 1/256	1 1/256	10 1/256	10 1/256	24 1/256	+ 1/256
100 1/512	24 1/512	24 1/512	1 1/512	10 1/512	10 1/512	24 1/512	+ 1/512
100 1/1024	24 1/1024	24 1/1024	1 1/1024	10 1/1024	10 1/1024	24 1/1024	+ 1/1024
100 1/2048	24 1/2048	24 1/2048	1 1/2048	10 1/2048	10 1/2048	24 1/2048	+ 1/2048
100 1/4096	24 1/4096	24 1/4096	1 1/4096	10 1/4096	10 1/4096	24 1/4096	+ 1/4096
100 1/8192	24 1/8192	24 1/8192	1 1/8192	10 1/8192	10 1/8192	24 1/8192	+ 1/8192
100 1/16384	24 1/16384	24 1/16384	1 1/16384	10 1/16384	10 1/16384	24 1/16384	+ 1/16384
100 1/32768	24 1/32768	24 1/32768	1 1/32768	10 1/32768	10 1/32768	24 1/32768	+ 1/32768
100 1/65536	24 1/65536	24 1/65536	1 1/65536	10 1/65536	10 1/65536	24 1/65536	+ 1/65536
100 1/131072	24 1/131072	24 1/131072	1 1/131072	10 1/131072	10 1/131072	24 1/131072	+ 1/131072
100 1/262144	24 1/262144	24 1/262144	1 1/262144	10 1/262144	10 1/262144	24 1/262144	+ 1/262144
100 1/524288	24 1/524288	24 1/524288	1 1/524288	10 1/524288	10 1/524288	24 1/524288	+ 1/524288
100 1/1048576	24 1/1048576	24 1/1048576	1 1/1048576	10 1/1048576	10 1/1048576	24 1/1048576	+ 1/1048576
100 1/2097152	24 1/2097152	24 1/2097152	1 1/2097152	10 1/2097152	10 1/2097152	24 1/2097152	+ 1/2097152
100 1/4194304	24 1/4194304	24 1/4194304	1 1/4194304	10 1/4194304	10 1/4194304	24 1/4194304	+ 1/4194304
100 1/8388608	24 1/8388608	24 1/8388608	1 1/8388608	10 1/8388608	10 1/8388608	24 1/8388608	+ 1/8388608
100 1/16777216	24 1/16777216	24 1/16777216	1 1/16777216	10 1/16777216	10 1/16777216	24 1/16777216	+ 1/16777216
100 1/33554432	24 1/33554432	24 1/33554432	1 1/33554432	10 1/33554432	10 1/33554432	24 1/33554432	+ 1/33554432
100 1/67108864	24 1/67108864	24 1/67108864	1 1/67108864	10 1/67108864	10 1/67108864	24 1/67108864	+ 1/67108864
100 1/134217728	24 1/134217728	24 1/134217728	1 1/134217728	10 1/134217728	10 1/134217728	24 1/134217728	+ 1/134217728
100 1/268435456	24 1/268435456	24 1/268435456	1 1/268435456	10 1/268435456	10 1/268435456	24 1/268435456	+ 1/268435456
100 1/536870912	24 1/536870912	24 1/536870912	1 1/536870912	10 1/536870912	10 1/536870912	24 1/536870912	+ 1/536870912
100 1/1073741824	24 1/1073741824	24 1/1073741824	1 1/1073741824	10 1/1073741824	10 1/1073741824	24 1/1073741824	+ 1/1073741824
100 1/2147483648	24 1/2147483648	24 1/2147483648	1 1/2147483648	10 1/2147483648	10 1/2147483648	24 1/2147483648	+ 1/2147483648
100 1/4294967296	24 1/4294967296	24 1/4294967296	1 1/4294967296	10 1/4294967296	10 1/4294967296	24 1/4294967296	+ 1/4294967296
100 1/8589934592	24 1/8589934592	24 1/8589934592	1 1/8589934592	10 1/8589934592	10 1/8589934592	24 1/8589934592	+ 1/8589934592
100 1/17179869184	24 1/17179869184	24 1/17179869184	1 1/17179869184	10 1/17179869184	10 1/17179869184	24 1/17179869184	+ 1/17179869184
100 1/34359738368	24 1/34359738368	24 1/34359738368	1 1/34359738368	10 1/34359738368	10 1/34359738368	24 1/34359738368	+ 1/34359738368
100 1/68719476736	24 1/68719476736	24 1/68719476736	1 1/68719476736	10 1/68719476736	10 1/68719476736	24 1/68719476736	+ 1/68719476736
100 1/137438953472	24 1/137438953472	24 1/137438953472	1 1/137438953472	10 1/137438953472	10 1/137438953472	24 1/137438953472	+ 1/137438953472
100 1/274877906944	24 1/274877906944	24 1/274877906944	1 1/274877906944	10 1/274877906944	10 1/274877906944	24 1/274877906944	+ 1/274877906944
100 1/549755813888	24 1/549755813888	24 1/549755813888	1 1/549755813888	10 1/549755813888	10 1/549755813888	24 1/549755813888	+ 1/549755813888
100 1/1099511627776	24 1/1099511627776	24 1/1099511627776	1 1/1099511627776	10 1/1099511627776	10 1/1099511627776	24 1/1099511627776	+ 1/1099511627776
100 1/2199023255552	24 1/2199023255552	24 1/2199023255552	1 1/2199023255552	10 1/2199023255552	10 1/2199023255552	24 1/2199023255552	+ 1/2199023255552
100 1/4398046511104	24 1/4398046511104	24 1/4398046511104	1 1/4398046511104	10 1/4398046511104	10 1/4398046511104	24 1/4398046511104	+ 1/4398046511104
100 1/8796093022208	24 1/8796093022208	24 1/8796093022208	1 1/8796093022208	10 1/8796093022208	10 1/8796093022208	24 1/8796093022208	+ 1/8796093022208
100 1/17592186044416	24 1/17592186044416	24 1/17592186044416	1 1/17592186044416	10 1/17592186044416	10 1/17592186044416	24 1/17592186044416	+ 1/17592186044416
100 1/35184372088832	24 1/35184372088832	24 1/35184372088832	1 1/35184372088832	10 1/35184372088832	10 1/35184372088832	24 1/35184372088832	+ 1/35184372088832
100 1/70368744177664	24 1/70368744177664	24 1/70368744177664	1 1/70368744177664	10 1/70368744177664	10 1/70368744177664	24 1/70368744177664	+ 1/70368744177664
100 1/140737488355328	24 1/140737488355328	24 1/140737488355328	1 1/140737488355328	10 1/140737488355328	10 1/140737488355328	24 1/140737488355328	+ 1/140737488355328
100 1/281474976710656	24 1/281474976710656	24 1/281474976710656	1 1/281474976710656	10 1/281474976710656	10 1/281474976710656	24 1/281474976710656	+ 1/281474976710656
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100 1/2361183241434822606848	24 1/2361183241434822606848	24 1/2361183241434822606848	1 1/2361183				

ACROSS		44 Shabby	11 Do a harbor job
1 Miner's nail	45 Kind of jacket or shooter	12 Sea NE of the Crimea	
5 Featherpate	47 Snick and—— (thrust and cut)	13 Unit in the c.g.s. system	
9 Macdonine. e.g.	48 U.S. writer and lecturer	23 Syngman of Seoul	
14 "The best is yet——": Browning	52 Baseball stat.	35 Harold of comics	
15 "Hep"	55 Put in order	37 British orator	
16 Bizarre, as a garment	57 Conspiracy	28 Leading	
17 Latitude	58 Pick up an option	20 Ophidids' kin	
18 Brown's action at Harpers Ferry: 1863	61 How fastidious spend time	31 Berate	
19 Wore	62 "Lias" subject	33 German admiral	
20 Poll-laker Roper	63 King spared by Saul	35 Salutes forth with fans	
21 Roman orator	64 Divulge	36 Vegetable-oil product	
22 Actress Arden	65 Register	38 Obstruct	
24 U.S. orator	66 Adjective for cerium	39 Williams's conveyance	
25 Affection	67 Roble or wicopy	40 Not windward	
26 Heath of England		42 Jane Fonda's Oscar-winning role	
29 Workshops	DOWN		
33 Author Mazo de la——	1 Spread around	45 Rebuttal	
36 Part of a brake	2 First Pulitzer Prize novelist: 1918	46 Fawn	
37 Wilson's movement	3 Destructive weapon	48 Exonerate	
38 Fred who had an "Alley"	4 Athenian orator	49 Type of statesman	
39 Extra-inning number	5 Compulsory	50——prosequi	
40 Coach Sherman, who said goodbye to the Clarks	6 Walking—— (related)	51 Mini or maxi	
41 An element in our atmosphere	7 Australian	53 Gaelic	
42 Bonnie hillsides	8 Magnet	55 Gee and haw control	
43 Hosiery thread	9 Magnat	56 Writer Claude	
	10 Scorpio's neighbor	58 Wraparound garment	
		59 Julie——British actor	



ALGAEVIE	G	F	ALMAHID	G	F
AMSTERDAM <td>8</td> <td>64</td> <td>CLEAR<td>10</td><td>61</td></td>	8	64	CLEAR <td>10</td> <td>61</td>	10	61
ANKARA <td>16</td> <td>48</td> <td>OVERCAST<td>25</td><td>17</td></td>	16	48	OVERCAST <td>25</td> <td>17</td>	25	17
ATHENS <td>17</td> <td>63</td> <td>CLOUDY<td>12</td><td>72</td></td>	17	63	CLOUDY <td>12</td> <td>72</td>	12	72
BAGDAD <td>23</td> <td>72</td> <td>SNOW<td>34</td><td>66</td></td>	23	72	SNOW <td>34</td> <td>66</td>	34	66
BELGRADE <td>14</td> <td>57</td> <td>Variable<td>37</td><td>43</td></td>	14	57	Variable <td>37</td> <td>43</td>	37	43
BOMBAY <td>14</td> <td>57</td> <td>CLOUDY<td>8</td><td>46</td></td>	14	57	CLOUDY <td>8</td> <td>46</td>	8	46
BRAZILIA <td>16</td> <td>64</td> <td>SNOW<td>13</td><td>68</td></td>	16	64	SNOW <td>13</td> <td>68</td>	13	68
BUEENOS AIRES <td>5</td> <td>41</td> <td>Variable<td>29</td><td>68</td></td>	5	41	Variable <td>29</td> <td>68</td>	29	68
CALCUTTA <td>18</td> <td>64</td> <td>OVERCAST<td>5</td><td>41</td></td>	18	64	OVERCAST <td>5</td> <td>41</td>	5	41
CASABLANCA <td>19</td> <td>60</td> <td>CLOUDY<td>7</td><td>45</td></td>	19	60	CLOUDY <td>7</td> <td>45</td>	7	45
COPENHAGEN <td>43</td> <td>63</td> <td>OVERCAST<td>29</td><td>68</td></td>	43	63	OVERCAST <td>29</td> <td>68</td>	29	68
COSTA DEL SOL <td>23</td> <td>73</td> <td>CLOUDY<td>11</td><td>68</td></td>	23	73	CLOUDY <td>11</td> <td>68</td>	11	68
DUBLIN <td>19</td> <td>63</td> <td>CLOUDY<td>43</td><td>63</td></td>	19	63	CLOUDY <td>43</td> <td>63</td>	43	63
DUNDEE <td>6</td> <td>43</td> <td>Rain</td> <td>14</td> <td>57</td>	6	43	Rain	14	57
FLORENCE <td>15</td> <td>69</td> <td>CLOUDY<td>22</td><td>72</td></td>	15	69	CLOUDY <td>22</td> <td>72</td>	22	72
HAMBURG <td>18</td> <td>63</td> <td>OVERCAST<td>19</td><td>68</td></td>	18	63	OVERCAST <td>19</td> <td>68</td>	19	68
GENEVA <td>48</td> <td>69</td> <td>CLOUDY<td>8</td><td>46</td></td>	48	69	CLOUDY <td>8</td> <td>46</td>	8	46
HELSINKI <td>37</td> <td>73</td> <td>OVERCAST<td>48</td><td>64</td></td>	37	73	OVERCAST <td>48</td> <td>64</td>	48	64
ISLANT <td>17</td> <td>63</td> <td>SNOW<td>16</td><td>64</td></td>	17	63	SNOW <td>16</td> <td>64</td>	16	64
LAS PALMAS <td>22</td> <td>72</td> <td>CLOUDY<td>7</td><td>46</td></td>	22	72	CLOUDY <td>7</td> <td>46</td>	7	46
LONDON <td>17</td> <td>63</td> <td>CLEAR<td>10</td><td>61</td></td>	17	63	CLEAR <td>10</td> <td>61</td>	10	61
LONDON <td>18</td> <td>64</td> <td>Variable<td>25</td><td>17</td></td>	18	64	Variable <td>25</td> <td>17</td>	25	17
MADRID <td>15</td> <td>63</td> <td>Variable<td>37</td><td>43</td></td>	15	63	Variable <td>37</td> <td>43</td>	37	43
MOSCOW <td>8</td> <td>46</td> <td>CLOUDY<td>8</td><td>46</td></td>	8	46	CLOUDY <td>8</td> <td>46</td>	8	46
MUNICH <td>8</td> <td>46</td> <td>CLOUDY<td>13</td><td>68</td></td>	8	46	CLOUDY <td>13</td> <td>68</td>	13	68
NEW YORK <td>13</td> <td>68</td> <td>Variable<td>29</td><td>68</td></td>	13	68	Variable <td>29</td> <td>68</td>	29	68
NICE <td>29</td> <td>68</td> <td>Variable<td>5</td><td>41</td></td>	29	68	Variable <td>5</td> <td>41</td>	5	41
OSLO <td>5</td> <td>41</td> <td>OVERCAST<td>7</td><td>45</td></td>	5	41	OVERCAST <td>7</td> <td>45</td>	7	45
PANAMA <td>11</td> <td>68</td> <td>CLOUDY<td>29</td><td>68</td></td>	11	68	CLOUDY <td>29</td> <td>68</td>	29	68
PRAGUE <td>7</td> <td>45</td> <td>CLOUDY<td>11</td><td>68</td></td>	7	45	CLOUDY <td>11</td> <td>68</td>	11	68
ROME <td>29</td> <td>68</td> <td>CLOUDY<td>43</td><td>63</td></td>	29	68	CLOUDY <td>43</td> <td>63</td>	43	63
SOFIA <td>11</td> <td>68</td> <td>CLOUDY<td>14</td><td>57</td></td>	11	68	CLOUDY <td>14</td> <td>57</td>	14	57
STOCKHOLM <td>11</td> <td>68</td> <td>CLOUDY<td>22</td><td>72</td></td>	11	68	CLOUDY <td>22</td> <td>72</td>	22	72
TEHRAN <td>14</td> <td>57</td> <td>Fair</td> <td>19</td> <td>68</td>	14	57	Fair	19	68
TEL AVIV <td>22</td> <td>72</td> <td>CLOUDY<td>8</td><td>46</td></td>	22	72	CLOUDY <td>8</td> <td>46</td>	8	46
TUNIS <td>19</td> <td>68</td> <td>CLOUDY<td>16</td><td>64</td></td>	19	68	CLOUDY <td>16</td> <td>64</td>	16	64
VIENNA <td>8</td> <td>46</td> <td>CLOUDY<td>48</td><td>64</td></td>	8	46	CLOUDY <td>48</td> <td>64</td>	48	64
WARSAW <td>48</td> <td>64</td> <td>CLOUDY<td>16</td><td>64</td></td>	48	64	CLOUDY <td>16</td> <td>64</td>	16	64
WASHINGTON <td>16</td> <td>64</td> <td>CLOUDY<td>7</td><td>46</td></td>	16	64	CLOUDY <td>7</td> <td>46</td>	7	46
ZURICH <td>7</td> <td>46</td> <td>CLOUDY<td>10</td><td>61</td></td>	7	46	CLOUDY <td>10</td> <td>61</td>	10	61

*Yesterday's readings @ 1900 GMT.
 †Today's readings @ 1900 GMT.

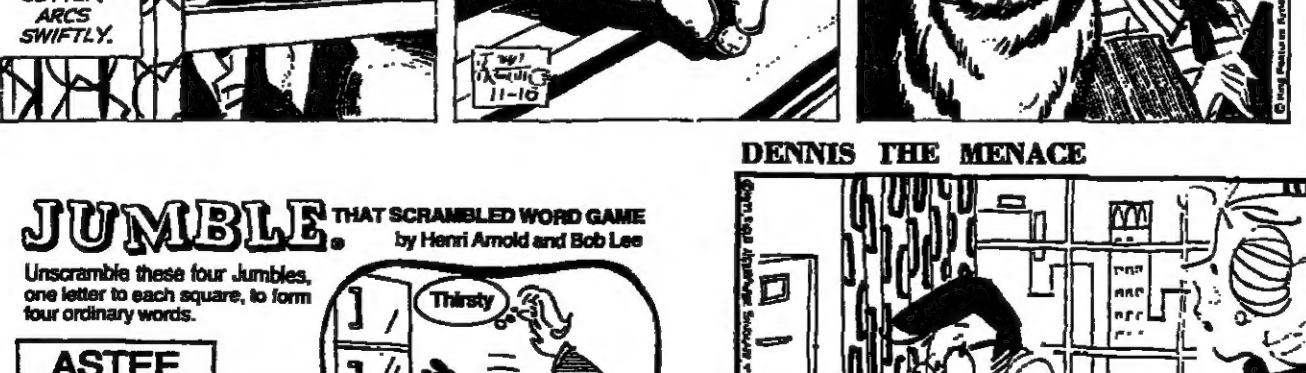
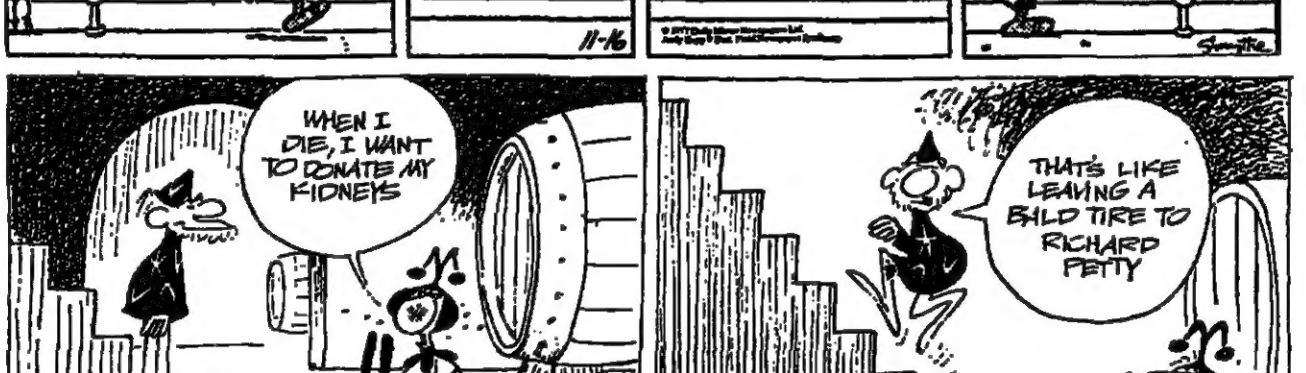
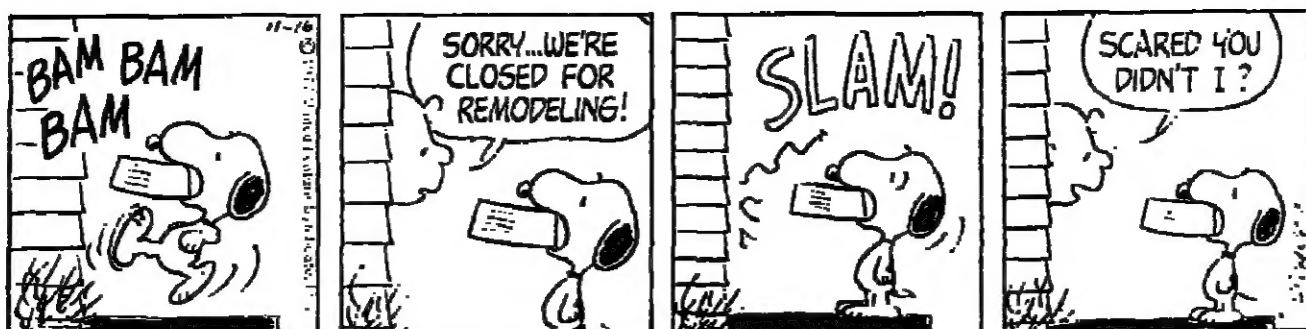
ADVERTISEMENT

November 15, 1977

The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds listed with the exception of some Swiss funds whose quotes are based on issue prices. Following marginal symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied for the FHT: (d)-daily; (w)-weekly; (m)-monthly; (q)-quarterly; (l)-irregularly.

[illegible]

B.
C.



THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME

Unscramble these four jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.



WREABE

--	--	--	--	--	--

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print answer here:

--	--	--

--	--	--	--	--

Yesterday's Jumbles: BULLY DOWDY SUBURE IMPAIR
 Answer: Might make music from soup — "OPUS"
"Registered as a newspaper at the Post Office"

WHAT IT COSTS

By Barry Tarshis. Putnam. Illustrated by Raymond Davidson. 255 pp. \$8.95.

Reviewed by Christopher Lehmann-Haupt

PRETTEND that last month's budget left you with a surplus for a change. Say \$31.27. You don't owe anyone, not even a department store or a guy you lost a bet with. Pretend you can't think what to do with all this money. One recommendation I would make is that you spend \$8.95 of it on Barry Tarshish's book "What's It Cost?" which might be described as a guide to waste. Getting rid of your money is just getting rid of your money. Quickly. Actually, it's not a whole lot in the book that you read, so with the

might be to play a game of on-one basketball with Erving, which you may be able to get for around \$7,500 on right connections. Or if athletic ambitions are more modest, you can get Frisbee lessons from a Frisbee star for anywhere from \$100 an hour; or skate lessons from Chris Chelios, teenage marvel, for around three hours; or a lesson in kite flying from Yolen, coach of the Yale team, for \$500.

But while you're discovering this, you are more than likely to begin dreaming, there are all sorts of things you've probably always wanted to spend money on, but never seriously fantasized about before—like really fixing up your kitchen, which you can do for a little under \$11,000 (not including tax); provided you include a soda fountain (\$3,500) and a wok. Or buying a better watch, like the one Playset will let you have for \$65,000. Or chartering your own yacht, like the Belle Simone, the floating palace originally made for the Marquis de Sade, for \$10,000 a week, plus food, fuel, wine and docking fees, for which you can figure another \$12,000.

Then there are the things you would never do even if you could afford to, but always wondered about the price of anyway—like roughing up someone you're mad at, which you can have done for a few hundred dollars, if you have the wrong connections. Or getting sex therapy at the Masters and Johnson Center, which costs from \$2,000 to \$3,000 for a typical two-to-three week session, living expenses not included. Or even changing sexes: It costs about \$15,000 to reverse the process (not sexism, just complications). Or acquiring a customized limousine, which, if you want it bulletproof, could set you back more than \$400,000.

Then, perhaps most interesting, there are all the things you didn't even know you could do with the money. For \$100,000, you can box a round with Muhammad Ali ("Be'll float like a butterfly and sting like a bee. As long as you're willing to pay his exhibition fee"), a better deal in several respects

Solution to Previous Puzzle

S	T	O	A	T		M	U	T	E	S
S	I	N	K			N	O	D	E	S

The only important price

LET'S SUDAN STER
SLUES PEN HAREM
AIRLINE ANIMALS
MANATEE SOLACE
SWEDS BOSS

-By Alan Trusc

The discovery of a suit fit normally justifies optimism in the bidding, and the discovery of a double suit fit justifies an optimism that might seem to border on rashness. A striking example of the power of the double fit is

the deal shown in the diagram.
South showed good judgment in
the bidding and considerable skill
in the play.

With only seven high-card points, one might think that South was entitled to make only one modest response when his partner had opened. But when North had bid one diamond and then raised spades, South knew that the partnership had the magical double fit.

South not only moved toward game, he jumped directly to four spades. He could visualize that any North hand containing length in spades and diamonds with the aces of both suits would give him a play for 11 tricks.

West led the club king and followed with the queen. East overtook with the ace and South ruffed. Hoping to find out more about the distribution, he led a

NORTH (D)
♠ A862
♥ KQ4
♦ A1053
♣ 75

WEST EAST

♠ AJ875 ♠ Q104
 ♠ QJ4 ♠ 1093
 ♠ KQ102 ♠ 6
 ♠ AJ9843

SOUTH
 ♠ K1873
 ♣ 62

♠ K872
 ♣ 6
 East and West were vulnerable. The bidding:

North	East	South	West
1 ♠	Pass	1 ♠	2 ♥
2 ♣	3 ♥	4 ♠	
Pass	Pass		Pass

 West led the club king.

1997, 1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025, 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, 2031, 2032, 2033, 2034, 2035, 2036, 2037, 2038, 2039, 2040, 2041, 2042, 2043, 2044, 2045, 2046, 2047, 2048, 2049, 2050, 2051, 2052, 2053, 2054, 2055, 2056, 2057, 2058, 2059, 2060, 2061, 2062, 2063, 2064, 2065, 2066, 2067, 2068, 2069, 2070, 2071, 2072, 2073, 2074, 2075, 2076, 2077, 2078, 2079, 2080, 2081, 2082, 2083, 2084, 2085, 2086, 2087, 2088, 2089, 2090, 2091, 2092, 2093, 2094, 2095, 2096, 2097, 2098, 2099, 2100, 2101, 2102, 2103, 2104, 2105, 2106, 2107, 2108, 2109, 2110, 2111, 2112, 2113, 2114, 2115, 2116, 2117, 2118, 2119, 2120, 2121, 2122, 2123, 2124, 2125, 2126, 2127, 2128, 2129, 2130, 2131, 2132, 2133, 2134, 2135, 2136, 2137, 2138, 2139, 2140, 2141, 2142, 2143, 2144, 2145, 2146, 2147, 2148, 2149, 2150, 2151, 2152, 2153, 2154, 2155, 2156, 2157, 2158, 2159, 2160, 2161, 2162, 2163, 2164, 2165, 2166, 2167, 2168, 2169, 2170, 2171, 2172, 2173, 2174, 2175, 2176, 2177, 2178, 2179, 2180, 2181, 2182, 2183, 2184, 2185, 2186, 2187, 2188, 2189, 2190, 2191, 2192, 2193, 2194, 2195, 2196, 2197, 2198, 2199, 2200, 2201, 2202, 2203, 2204, 2205, 2206, 2207, 2208, 2209, 2210, 2211, 2212, 2213, 2214, 2215, 2216, 2217, 2218, 2219, 2220, 2221, 2222, 2223, 2224, 2225, 2226, 2227, 2228, 2229, 2230, 2231, 2232, 2233, 2234, 2235, 2236, 2237, 2238, 2239, 2240, 2241, 2242, 2243, 2244, 2245, 2246, 2247, 2248, 2249, 2250, 2251, 2252, 2253, 2254, 2255, 2256, 2257, 2258, 2259, 2260, 2261, 2262, 2263, 2264, 2265, 2266, 2267, 2268, 2269, 2270, 2271, 2272, 2273, 2274, 2275, 2276, 2277, 2278, 2279, 2280, 2281, 2282, 2283, 2284, 2285, 2286, 2287, 2288, 2289, 2290, 2291, 2292, 2293, 2294, 2295, 2296, 2297, 2298, 2299, 2300, 2301, 2302, 2303, 2304, 2305, 2306, 2307, 2308, 2309, 2310, 2311, 2312, 2313, 2314, 2315, 2316, 2317, 2318, 2319, 2320, 2321, 2322, 2323, 2324, 2325, 2326, 2327, 2328, 2329, 2330, 2331, 2332, 2333, 2334, 2335, 2336, 2337, 2338, 2339, 2340, 2341, 2342, 2343, 2344, 2345, 2346, 2347, 2348, 2349, 2350, 2351, 2352, 2353, 2354, 2355, 2356, 2357, 2358, 2359, 2360, 2361, 2362, 2363, 2364, 2365, 2366, 2367, 2368, 2369, 2370, 2371, 2372, 2373, 2374, 2375, 2376, 2377, 2378, 2379, 2380, 2381, 2382, 2383, 2384, 2385, 2386, 2387, 2388, 2389, 2390, 2391, 2392, 2393, 2394, 2395, 2396, 2397, 2398, 2399, 2400, 2401, 2402, 2403, 2404, 2405, 2406, 2407, 2408, 2409, 2410, 2411, 2412, 2413, 2414, 2415, 2416, 2417, 2418, 2419, 2420, 2421, 2422, 2423, 2424, 2425, 2426, 2427, 2428, 2429, 2430, 2431, 2432, 2433, 2434, 2435, 2436, 2437, 2438, 2439, 2440, 2441, 2442, 2443, 2444, 2445, 2446, 2447, 2448, 2449, 2450, 2451, 2452, 2453, 2454, 2455, 2456, 2457, 2458, 2459, 2460, 2461, 2462, 2463, 2464, 2465, 2466, 2467, 2468, 2469, 2470, 2471, 2472, 2473, 2474, 2475, 2476, 2477, 2478, 2479, 2480, 2481, 2482, 2483, 2484, 2485, 2486, 2487, 2488, 2489, 2490, 2491, 2492, 2493, 2494, 2495, 2496, 2497, 2498, 2499, 2500, 2501, 2502, 2503, 2504, 2505, 2506, 2507, 2508, 2509, 2510, 2511, 2512, 2513, 2514, 2515, 2516, 2517, 2518, 2519, 2520, 2521, 2522, 2523, 2524, 2525, 2526, 2527, 2528, 2529, 2530, 2531, 2532, 2533, 2534, 2535, 2536, 2537, 2538, 2539, 2540, 2541, 2542, 2543, 2544, 2545, 2546, 2547, 2548, 2549, 2550, 2551, 2552, 2553, 2554, 2555, 2556, 2557, 2558, 2559, 2560, 2561, 2562, 2563, 2564, 2565, 2566, 2567, 2568, 2569, 2570, 2571, 2572, 2573, 2574, 2575, 2576, 2577, 2578, 2579, 2580, 2581, 2582, 2583, 2584, 2585, 2586, 2587, 2588, 2589, 2590, 2591, 2592, 2593, 2594, 2595, 2596, 2597, 2598, 2599, 2600, 2601, 2602, 2603, 2604, 2605, 2606, 2607, 2608, 2609, 2610, 2611, 2612, 2613, 2614, 2615, 2616, 2617, 2618, 2619, 2620, 2621, 2622, 2623, 2624, 2625, 2626, 2627, 2628, 2629, 2630, 2631, 2632, 2633, 2634, 2635, 2636, 2637, 2638, 2639, 2640, 2641, 2642, 2643, 2644, 2645, 2646, 2647, 2648, 2649, 2650, 2651, 2652, 2653, 2654, 2655, 2656, 2657, 2658, 2659, 2660, 2661, 2662, 2663, 2664, 2665, 2666, 2667, 2668, 2669, 2670, 2671, 2672, 2673, 2674, 2675, 2676, 2677, 2678, 26

Dallas Cowboys

...Ties, Wins, Kindred

...15 (WFL) — It was the Cardinals last night when Mel Gray suddenly, magi-



Tony Dorsett leaps through hole for touchdown from 1.

defense. Dorsett carried six times for 19 yards, but the big play was a 31-yard scramble by Staubach to the one.

London and Paris Twin Tension Centers of Soccer Tonight

By Rob Hughes

LONDON, Nov. 15 (UPI) — How strong are your nerves? If you've ever been asked to perform your job at breaking point, and if you can imagine on top of that an entire nation's fanaticism depending on you at that time, then you've a very rough idea of how the soccer players of four major European countries will feel tomorrow.

first of all by naming a surprise formation, an old-fashioned run-and-gun into the past to name the kind of forward line for the first time in two decades on which English soccer became famous: a center forward, two wingers, and two inside forwards of distinctly creative nature.

world hopes for confirmation of the French renaissance; not merely because its team is young and has flair, but because Bulgaria rarely gives anything to soccer's major tournament except a dour resilience.



French players, from top, Dominique Bathenay, Gérard Janvion and Dominique Rocheteau working on yesterday.

ample, to hire Mario Zagallo, who managed Brazil to a World Cup victory in 1970. The likes of England, meanwhile, watch from afar; papers in "achievement"

NHL Scoring

Player	Team	Goals	Assists	Points
Ladour, M.L.	CHI	16	15	31
Trotter, N.Y.	CHI	18	11	29
Lemire, M.L.	CHI	18	4	22
Gardner, C.	CHI	13	12	25
Sepkoski, N.Y.	CHI	15	6	21
Ross, N.Y.	CHI	16	11	27
Booth, P.	CHI	14	7	21
Falament, C.	CHI	13	9	22
Dionne, L.A.	CHI	15	8	23
Stiller, T.	CHI	13	8	21

NBA Scoring

Player	Team	Points	Rebounds	Assists
Berry, G.	CHI	16	15	45
Maravich, N.O.	CHI	13	14	26
Gervin, S.A.	CHI	14	14	20
Deane, Ind.	CHI	11	8	24
Leiter, D.	CHI	9	37	23
King, W.	CHI	11	23	23
Thompson, D.	CHI	11	10	21
Williams, Ind.	CHI	10	25	21
Smith, B.	CHI	12	10	24
Westphal, P.	CHI	9	20	21

Solomon Loses Tennis Match And Possible \$1,350 in Fines

LONDON, Nov. 15 (UPI) — Fifth-seeded Harold Solomon blew his cool and a possible \$1,350 today during an explosive 75-minute appearance in a \$135,000 Grand Prix tennis tournament here.

Solomon double-faulted to drop his service in the third game of the second set but immediately leveled. The rubberized surface did not suit his talent on a slow court and he could never strike his strokes together, but Solomon managed to earn a great chance of squaring the match when he led 6-5 and 40-love on Bengtson's service.

Runner Walker To Enter Hospital

AUCKLAND, New Zealand, Nov. 15 (Reuters) — World mile record-holder John Walker of New Zealand will enter a hospital this week to have a troublesome calf muscle examined.

Las Vegas, Nov. 15 (Reuters)

Las Vegas, Nov. 15 (Reuters) — Defending champion Lyle Nestase beat Vitas Gerulaitis, 6-6, 6-4, 6-4, and Jimmy Connors demolished John Alexander, 6-2, 6-1, here last night in the first round-robin segment of the third annual \$320,000 World Championship Tennis Challenge Cup.

Standings

Team	W	L	T	Pts
1. Dallas	10	4	0	20
2. St. Louis	9	5	0	18
3. Kansas City	8	6	0	16
4. Denver	7	7	0	14
5. Minnesota	6	8	0	12

UPI College Poll

Team	Points
1. Texas (55-14-0)	385
2. Oklahoma (11-0-1)	314
3. Alabama (11-0-1)	213
4. Ohio St. (11-0-1)	212
5. Michigan (9-1)	209
6. Notre Dame (11-0-1)	204
7. Arkansas (10-1)	194
8. Penn St. (10-1)	181
9. Pittsburgh (11-0-1)	180
10. Nebraska (9-3)	161

AP College Poll

Team	Points
1. Texas (55-14-0)	1,216
2. Alabama (11-0-1)	883
3. Oklahoma (11-0-1)	882
4. Ohio St. (11-0-1)	810
5. Michigan (9-1)	809
6. Notre Dame (11-0-1)	808
7. Kentucky (11-0-1)	807
8. Arkansas (10-1)	806
9. Penn St. (10-1)	805
10. Pittsburgh (11-0-1)	804

All Blacks Win

ANGOULEME, France, Nov. 15 (Reuters) — The All Blacks Rugby by Union team beat a French selection, 30-3, (halftime, 8-3) here today. It was the New Zealanders' last provincial game of their French tour and their final preparation for Saturday's second test against France in Paris.

Capitals' Hopes for the NHL Playoffs Are Heading for the Deep Freeze

By Robert Facht

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15 (UPI) — The Washington Capitals' fourth season began, man-

McNab paused between phone calls to offer his word of wisdom: "chemistry." McNab is now weighing the possibilities of improving things by offering the necessary sacrifice, a No. 1 draft choice. His waiting game is advantageous in one respect; every day the selection's value increases, because it seems more likely to be No. 1 in the entire draft.

nobody is tired or the weariness extended to the arms or there was a suspicion that McVie was ready to prescribe rest and recreation on a farm team. Anyway, he got no response, which is just about what happened the last few times he pleaded for some effort on the ice.

But if goals against are the ultimate denominator, then the Capitals are improving. After 14 games, they have yielded 56 goals. A year ago, the total was 57, and it was 68 in 1975, 72 in 1974.

Craig Patrick hasn't produced a point in 14 games. Bill Riley hasn't put a shot on goal in the last four games. Bill Collins has been burned for five equal-strength goals in two games. Rick Green plays perfect hockey one night, looks like a beginner the next. Except for Sirois, who has a slight knee problem, himself, it is easy to read through the entire roster and note deficiencies.

The absence of Yvon Labre, who is recuperating from knee surgery, is a possibility in the team's labor drain. Labre is not gifted with superior ability, but he is a tireless worker and there is no doubt he inspired last year's Capitals by example.

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This, of course, is why all the truly exclusive restaurants list

with an entire convention of upholstery salesmen. He laid a hand on my shoulder and asked for my telephone number, explaining that he was planning a brilliant party and wanted to phone me afterward to remind me that I hadn't been invited. I changed the phone number and had it limited. The noblest duty has its limits.

Readership Declined

His strip sometimes faltered into stridency, and readership declined. When he went off for weekends of lecturing to college audiences, there was occasionally a trail of trouble. At the University of Alabama, a woman student charged that he had made sexual advances. In Wisconsin he was convicted of attempted adultery. He took neither court nor jury to determine that young people in his audiences were likely to jeer as cheer. He did not warn to student rebellion, in 1971 Atnier he introduced



UPI.

Al Capp in 1967 with "Jeanie Phoeanie," a character that got him into a dispute with singer Joan Baez.

"I'm not any more a bigo than anybody else. Being to the

you say is a strip too much, so I just broke off. There's a story and it cuts without any fare-well, without any good-bye. Now I'm going to see if I can get breathing again."



Evel K

The chief of police of San Francisco, Charles Gain, said that "this is a very vicious city and

hospitalized for about
his press secretary
will probably be
his normal duties
—SANT

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[illegible]